FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 JUNE 1983

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman dismissed Iraqi President Saddam Husayn's latest proposals, announcing in a statement reported by Tehran radio that a cease-fire in the Gulf would help the Iraqis import more military equipment, that the suggested agreement to avoid attacks on civilian areas is an explicit admission that Iraq has killed Iranian civilians, and that the call for a cease-fire in Ramadan is a propaganda ploy.

Commenting on the "frail and confused justifications" for Iran's rejection of Iraq's proposals, INA said the Iranian regime is again revealing its "expansionist, aggressive nature." Iran's claim that it has not attacked Iraqi residential areas is refuted by evidence gathered by a UN committee, INA said, and Iran's insistence that a Gulf cease-fire would benefit Iraq ignores the heavy damage Iranian oilfields and shipping have sustained in the fighting.

Libya

Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived in San'a' on 9 June after attending only the opening session of the 19th OAU conference in Addis Ababa, KUNA reported. The press agency speculated that YAR leader 'Abdallah Salih may try to arrange a meeting between Al-Qadhdhafi and PLO leader 'Arafat who reportedly also arrived in San'a'on 9 June.

Earlier, JANA requested consumers to "kill" its report that Al-Qadhdhafi had issued a statement describing Moroccan King Hassan II as a "sinful aggressor" who "has no option but to meekly submit to our conditions" by withdrawing his army and administration from the Sahara and holding a referendum in "complete freedom."

PLO Affairs

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held talks in Baghdad with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, who stressed Iraq's concern for PLO unity and its readiness to support the PLO with all possible means in order to preserve this unity, INA reported. 'Arafat subsequently flew to Doha for talks with the Amir and arrived in the YAR early on 9 June, according to Doha television and San'a' radio. Reporting on the PLO leader's current tour, Radio Monte Carlo said 'Arafat will shortly return to Saudi Arabia to resume talks with King Fahd in light of Crown Prince 'Abdallah's "mediation tour." Earlier, in an interview published by the London daily *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat*, 'Arafat expressed hope that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will personally intervene to help resolve the crisis in Fatah because "certain organs" have committed "certain interferences."

Continuing Libya's media attacks on Yasir 'Arafat, JANA claimed that 'Arafat was behind the recent assassination attempt on the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut. In another development, the Libyan-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command rejected holding any kind of dialogue with 'Arafat, according to Tripoli Radio. Citing PLO sources in Amman, Jordan's *Ad-Dustur* reported that a delegation of Palestine National Council members residing in Jordan has left for Damascus in an attempt to solve the dispute in Fatah. Meanwhile, the Fatah delegation in Moscow concluded its week-long visit, TASS noted.

Conclusion of Saudi Prince's Tour

Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah returned to Jidda after concluding his tour of Libya, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan aimed at strengthening Arab solidarity, SPA reported. 'Abdallah met with Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt during his visit to Amman, SPA noted.

Lebanon

Salim in U.S. — After meeting with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington, Foreign Minister Elie Salim stated that the United States is negotiating with the Soviet Union over arrangements for the withdrawal of Syrian forces from Lebanon, Beirut radio reported. Salim said Syrian President Al-Asad will abandon his opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement after "some time" and will order a Syrian withdrawal as soon as he receives security guarantees.

Military, Security Situation — In a statement carried by ITIM, the IDF spokesman confirmed that two IDF soldiers were killed and two others were injured by an 8 June car bomb explosion in Beirut. The Lebanese National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for the operation, according to the clandestine Voice of Arab Lebanon radio. In a separate development, two people were killed in the Juniyah area north of Beirut when Grad rockets hit their car. Voice of Lebanon radio reported. Meanwhile, Syrian and Israeli forces exchanged fire near 'Ammiq in the Al-Biqa' valley, according to the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon.

Israel

The Knesset rejected Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres' motion calling for a unilateral withdrawal from Lebanon, Jerusalem radio reported. Peres told the Knesset that the IDF should withdraw from the eastern and central sectors, IDF radio noted. Replying on behalf of the government, Defense Minister Moshe Arens reaffirmed his view that such a move would allow the PLO and Syrian forces to seize the evacuated areas and would decrease the chances of their withdrawal from Lebanon, according to remarks broadcast by the radio.

OAU Summit

The 19th OAU summit conference opened in Addis Ababa following the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic's "voluntary and temporary" decision not to participate in order to preserve African unity and reinforce the OAU, Addis Ababa radio reported. The convening of the summit in the absence of the Polisario "mercenaries" is a victory for legitimacy, Rabat radio affirmed.

Afghanistan Talks

Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan left Karachi for Moscow to hold talks on the Afghanistan issue with his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko, Karachi radio reported.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 112 *9 June 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Yasir 'Arafat Discusses Fatah Mutiny *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 8 Jun]* ..... A 1
'Arafat Attends Meeting at PLO Baghdad Office *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 2
Radio Commentary Praises Unity Under 'Arafat *[Baghdad Voice of PLO]* ..... A 3
Faruq Qaddumi Appraises Situation in Lebanon *[Rome L'UNITA 6 Jun]* ..... A 3
Inter-Palestinian Fighting Reported in Al-Biqa' *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... A 4
PFLP-General Command Rejects Dialogue with 'Arafat *[Tripoli]* ..... A 4
Arab Shot in Barcelona Dies From Wounds *[INA]* ..... A 4
Saudi Talks With Libyans, Palestinians Reported *[London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 6 Jun]* ..... A 5
Arab People's Conference To Meet 9-10 June *[Damascus]* ..... A 5

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

Hijacked Iranian Helicopter Lands at Airport ..... C 1
Government To Take Measures To Cover Deficit ..... C 1

KUWAIT

Central Bank Issues Report on Oil Revenues ..... C 1
AL-WATAN Criticizes U.S. Lebanon Policy ..... C 2

QATAR

Reportage on 'Arafat Visit to Country ..... C 2
Received by Amir ..... C 2
Saudi, Algerian Moves Praised ..... C 2
Fatah Situation 'Under Control' ..... C 3

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Returns From Mideast Tour ..... C 3
Arab League Secretary General Arrives on Visit ..... C 3

YAR

'Arafat Arrives in San'a', Makes Statement ..... C 3
KUNA: Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives 'Suddenly' in San'a' ..... C 3

IRAQ

Communique on 7-8 June Military Operations ..... E 1
Further Reports on 'Arafat's Visit to Baghdad ..... E 1
Meets With Saddam Husayn ..... E 1
Leaves Baghdad 8 June ..... E 1
SUNA: Embassies To Close for Financial Reasons ..... E 1
Commentary on Iran's Rejection of Cease-Fire ..... E 1
Khomeyni Accused of Prolonging 'Irresponsible' War ..... E 2
Government's Stand Against Iran Defended ..... E 2
AL-MAJALLAH Blames Iran for Fatah Discord ..... E 3

Reports on Romanian Interior Minister's Visit ..... E 3
Talks Held 8 June ..... E 3
Concludes Visit ..... E 3
Ramadan Meets With GDR Official 8 June ..... E 3
Trade Minister Returns From GDR Visit ..... E 3
Trade Minister Receives PRC Official ..... E 3
Egyptian Party Leader, Delegation Pays Visit ..... E 3
Meets With Haddad ..... E 3
Received by 'Aziz ..... E 4
Haddad Receives NPUG Delegation 8 June ..... E 4
Ramadan Addresses Arab Volunteer Group ..... E 4

JORDAN

King Addresses Police Academy Graduates ..... F 1
Arab League Secretary General Departs Amman ..... F 1
UN Factfinding Committee Issues Statement ..... F 1
Jerusalem Governor Arrives, Makes Statement *[AD-DUSTUR 8 Jun]* ..... F 2
Jordan Reiterates Firm Policy to Saudi Prince *[AL-LIWA']* ..... F 2
U.S. Urged To Tackle Palestine Question *[AD-DUSTUR]* ..... F 2
SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Syrian Withdrawal Conditions *[9 Jun]* ..... F 3
Central Bank Adopts New Monetary Measures *[AR-RA'Y 6 Jun]* ..... F 3

LEBANON

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Weekly Cabinet Meeting ..... G 1
Salim Conveys Message to Reagan, Makes Statement ..... G 1
France's Hernu To Inspect Forces on 10 June Visit ..... G 1
Resistance Claims Responsibility for Explosion *[Voice of Arab Lebanon]* ..... G 1
VOL Says Syrian Asked for Ghuqah's Killing ..... G 2
Grad Rockets Fired at Juniyah, Nikfayya ..... G 2
Palestinians Reinforce Syrians in Al-Biqa' ..... G 2
Syrians, Israelis Clash Night of 8-9 June *[Radio Free Lebanon]* ..... G 2
Sa'd Haddad Calls for Evicting Syria by Force ..... G 2
Hawi on Struggle Against Israeli Occupation *[Aden VOP]* ..... G 2
SANA: Ba'th Party Lebanon Branch Assails Accord ..... G 3

SYRIA

USSR Delegation Arrives, Makes Statement ..... H 1
Al-Asad Receives PDRY Delegation, Message ..... H 1
Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation ..... H 1
GDR Delegation Arrives in Damascus 8 June ..... H 1

ISRAEL

IDF Confirms Death of 2 Soldiers in Beirut Blast ..... I 1
Death of Commander Denied ..... I 1
Shamir Assesses War, Syria, Soviet Influence ..... I 1
Interviewed in Brussels *[Brussels LE SOIR 3 Jun]* ..... I 1
Press Conference in Italy *[Rome LA REPUBBLICA 5-6 Jun]* ..... I 2
Knesset Debates Bar-Lev Remarks on Golan Heights ..... I 2
Sharon Supports Commission; Begin Office on Hofi ..... I 3
IRC To Negotiate With PLO on 8 POW's *[KOTERET RASHIT 8 Jun]* ..... I 3
AP Correspondent Visits 4 ..... I 3
MA'ARIV Views Lessons From War in Lebanon *[8 Jun]* ..... I 4
51 Percent Think War Success, 37 Percent Failure *[HA'ARETZ 8 Jun]* ..... I 4
Official Warns Settlers On Vigilantism *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Jun]* ..... I 5

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Heads of Delegation To Meet Before OAU Summit *[PANA]* ..... P 1
SDAR Chooses To Withdraw From OAU Summit ..... P 1
SDAR Foreign Minister Explains *[Libreville Africa No.1]* ..... P 1
Kodjo Urges Members To Acquire Nuclear Weapons *[AFP]* ..... P 1
Further on 8 June Opening of OAU Summit ..... P 2
PANA Reports Summit Opening ..... P 2
Moi Delivers Opening Speech *[Nairobi]* ..... P 2
Proposes New Headquarters Building *[PANA]* ..... P 2
Obote Speaks at Opening *[Nairobi]* ..... P 2
Ethiopia's Mengistu Elected Chairman ..... P 3
Algiers on Mengistu Nomination ..... P 3
Zimbabwe Bureau Vice Chairman *[Harare]* ..... P 3
Summit Pays Homage to Hanged ANC Members *[AFP]* ..... P 3
Leaders Hold Informal Meetings in Addis Ababa ..... P 3
Masire Meets Machel, Others *[Gaborone]* ..... P 3

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Energy Minister in USSR for OPEC Talks ..... Q 1
Further Report ..... Q 1

LIBYA

JANA: 'Arafat Responsible for Beirut Shooting ..... Q 1

SUDAN

Captured Relief Workers Arrive at Border ..... Q 1

EAST AFRICA

UGANDA

Vice President Refutes 'False' Reporting ..... R 1

WEST AFRICA

GHANA

Economic Review Official on Improved Cedi Status ..... T 1

NIGERIA

Ekwueme Discusses Nation's Economic Problems ..... T 1

TOGO

Joint Military Exercise With France Ends ..... T 1

UPPER VOLTA

Ouedraogo Comments on CSP, Other Issues *[PANA]* ..... T 1

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

UNITA Attack on Commune Near Caala Reported ..... U 1

MADAGASCAR

Opposition Leader May Be Released Soon ..... U 1

MALAWI

Exile Group Calls for Civil Disobedience ..... U 2

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Hails Work in Two Provinces ..... U 2
Minister Says 50,000 Unemployed in Maputo ..... U 3
Monthly Flight Exchanges With Cuba Begin ..... U 3

NAMIBIA

Administrator Gives Details of New Budget *[SAPA]* ..... U 3
Further Reaction to Proposed State Council *[RAND DAILY MAIL 8 Jun]* ..... U 4

SOUTH AFRICA

Details Requested on Namibian Independence Plan *[ANGOP]* ..... U 5
Execution of Three ANC Members Confirmed ..... U 5
ANC Condemns Guerrillas Execution ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

Namibia Institute Head Cites RSA Threat ..... U 6

ZIMBABWE

SFRY Delegation Received by Ministers ..... U 6
Departs Harare 8 June ..... U 6
50 Kidnapped Youths Rescued From Dissidents ..... U 6
Radio Truth Manned by Zimbabweans, Anti-Mugabe ..... U 6
Radio Truth Denies Report on RSA Mercenaries ..... U 7

Yasir 'Arafat Discusses Fatah Mutiny

PM082000 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat by Faysal Hamid Idris at King 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport in Jidda "before his departure after talks with King Fahd"]

[Text] Question: What went on between you and Saudi monarch King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz? Did your discussions deal with the recent mutiny?

Answer: I had long discussions with his majesty the king yesterday afternoon and when I accompanied him to the ceremony marking the inauguration of the airbase. We discussed several subjects, foremost among which was the Palestinian situation, and the problem — not the "mutiny" — that occurred in the Palestinian arena. I found that his majesty strongly cares about the Palestinian revolution, the Palestinian people, and the Palestinian leadership. I learned that one of the missions he assigned to Crown Prince Amir 'Abdallah during his current tour is to discuss this situation with the brothers. I thanked the Saudi monarch for his interest in this subject and, at the same time, I reassured him about the soundness of the situation. I also assured him that the affair is on a much smaller scale than it is portrayed in the media, for it is obvious that the Western and European media have exaggerated the story to a great extent. In the meantime I can say that the king showed concern and promised to make further efforts with all the parties concerned, since there has been certain Arab interference.

Question: What about the Syrian role?

Answer: I say that we still have great hope now that President al-Asad will personally intervene, because certain organs have committed "certain interferences." I have great faith in President al-Asad in this regard.

Question: There has been much talk about [Fatah military appointee] Al-Haj Isma'il.

Interrupting, he said: That is mere talk.

Question: You can silence such talk and rumors by answering the question.

Answer: I will silence the talk and the rumors with a simple word. It is merely a "tune" that our enemies keep harping on in an attempt to detract from the Palestinian revolution. Was Al-Haj Isma'il along with the few fighters with him really supposed to halt the Israeli advance? This is unfair. Really. Regardless of whether there were mistakes here or there, the fact is that since the beginning of the revolution Al-Haj Isma'il has carried out operations inside the occupied territories. He was promoted from a simple soldier and attained the position he is in now. To say otherwise, even if there were mistakes, is a distortion of the truth.

Question: Why did the mutiny come at this time in particular, when you are expecting a battle with the enemy?

Answer: Part of the aim in the timing of this matter is to distract us from the coming battle, particularly in view of the fact that the threat and the warning addressed to us 3 days ago by the Israeli military spokesman held us responsible for the war of attrition. Of course we are proud of this because in our National Council we adopted a resolution to escalate operations behind the enemy lines and to wage a war of attrition of which [Israeli Defense Minister] Arens is complaining. We took this decision at the PNC — to step up the operations by the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. But the threat in itself has several meanings, for it is not addressed only to the PLO but also to the Palestinian people. This is why it is serious. Therefore we should take it into consideration, along with Shultz' statement that the Arab countries made a mistake by recognizing the PLO as sole legitimate representative. We must put all these things together so as to draw the right conclusion from what we are facing now. But I must say that "winds cannot shake a mountain."

Question: Your departure from Al-Biqa' to Romania and then to Algeria and Saudi Arabia has been interpreted as proof of the significance of the mutiny and your lack of interest in it, while others have interpreted it as fear for the Palestinian leadership.

Answer: I would like to tell you one thing. I am a man with faith. Since we emerged as fighters, from the very outset we have considered our life to be the property of the cause for which we are struggling. And I would like to say "God grant me martyrdom." The great Arab Islamic leader Khalid ibn al-Walid said: "Here I die on my bed as a camel would die; there is hardly a spot on my body that is not scarred from spear stabs or sword slashes." What can one want more than to die as a martyr for the sake of God? Does anybody wish more than this? The leadership that does not remain close to the base is not fit to lead. While we were in Beirut we could have left because it took the Israelis 9 days to arrive there and encircle the city. Nevertheless, the decision was that the leadership should remain and fight alongside the revolutionaries and fighters. We took this decision of our own free will. I am proud that there was not a single battle in which I was not at the side of my brother fighters. This dates back to even before the Al-Karamah battle [in Jordan]. I was once ordered by the Central Committee to proceed to the occupied territories. I went and I stayed 4 months, at the end of 1967 and the beginning of 1968. What I would like to say is that everyone has the right to do what he likes, but the decision adopted by the Palestinian command is the decision that should be implemented. I would like to say that I left [Al-Biqa'] because I had a previous appointment, made a month ago, with President Ceausescu. I had an engagement to visit India, which I postponed. I was supposed to be in India on 29 April but I postponed the trip for several reasons. Then I found out that I had to go before Mrs Indira Gandhi left for her "important" trip. I was supposed to hold talks with her before her trip because she is the chairman of the nonaligned states and of the committee set up by the nonaligned conference — the eight-man committee that is supposed to follow up the Palestinian problem. Therefore I had to see her before she began that tour.

Question: What would the PLO'S position be if it lost the battle in the war you are expecting to take place?

Answer: Who said that I am thinking of losing? There is no doubt that our theory proved to be right and correct when we called for a people's war. I am a believer, and whatever happens is God's will. We have set a living example to our Arab nation — that people's war lasted longer than all the Arab-Israeli wars. We fought 88 days, of which 79 days were the seige of Beirut. So anybody who says that he can defeat this revolution is wrong. Thank God we have been in existence for 19 years and we did not lose all our battles with the Zionist enemy. That battle that we did not win we fought to a draw. All the generals of the Zionist enemy, in all the battles they fought against us, cannot place on record one single victory against us. We are like a piece of "sponge": when you strike at it you imagine that you have pressed it to the end but once you lift your fist it goes back to its original shape. the blow that does not kill me strengthens me, for not only are we a sponge that goes back to its original shape, but we also become stronger. I say again that I am a believer, and victory comes only from God.

Question: Since you have rejected the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, what, in your opinion, is the alternative solution and what would your position be if Lebanon asked you officially to withdraw from Lebanese territory?

Answer: I want to tell you something. I care about the stability and independence of this Arab country whose people have given me more than anybody else has given me, because they gave me their blood. In the latest war, for example, we and our Lebanese allies suffered 72,000 casualties, of whom the majority were civilian women and children. This is something I will never forget as far as Lebanon is concerned. However, I have a right to ask: I had signatures, I had signed agreements with the U.S. President's personal envoy Philip Habib. I have a right to ask: Why were all the documents, promises, and agreements torn up? As soon as I left Beirut they allowed that beast and murderer of women and children Sharon, who could not enter Beirut when I was there, to enter after I left. This is an important point. "He entered it when I left it." I want to read something out to you (Here Abu 'Ammar took a notebook out of his coat pocket and produced a piece of paper with an AFP report on it.) This report says: NATO is showing interest in the city of Beirut. Military experts regard Beirut, where Palestinian fighters barricaded themselves last summer, as a unique city. The military experts say that any army trying to fight in urban areas will encounter all kinds of traps, and this is what happened to the Israeli army -- considered one of the most efficient armies in the Middle East -- when it came up against the Palestinian and Lebanese resistance. Before the Palestinian fighters withdrew, the Israeli tanks were unable to penetrate the southern and eastern perimeters of the capital, where the buildings all along these lines had been transformed into real fortresses.

Sharon, the murderer of women and children, was — as admitted by NATO experts — unable to enter Beirut. He managed to enter it through collusion, however, after we left it. So before you talk to me about withdrawal it is my right to ask what guarantees can you give to the 450,000 Palestinian civilians in Lebanon?

Question: So what is the alternative to this agreement?

Answer: I believe that the alternative is war, official Arab war, because our war — that of us in the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces — has not stopped. They have now acknowledged that there is a war of attrition. They now say that there problems inside the Knesset and inside the Israeli Cabinet. They are suffering a lot as a result of the war of attrition.

Question: But war means many Lebanese victims.

Answer (after a pause): And more Palestinian victims. Whoever wants his homeland back must make sacrifices. Did [famous Egyptian poet] Shawqi not say that nothing builds kingdoms like victims?

Question: Your position on the Fes plan is well known, but it has been suggested that the Reagan plan should be combined with the Fes plan. What do you think of such a proposal?

Answer: I have not heard of any such proposals. However, there is an Arab plan that we have presented to the world. A seven-member committee has taken this Arab plan to the permanent members of the Security Council. That plan, which won Arab consensus for the first time, says that there should be an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital. The plan was presented to the whole world. It was accepted in Moscow and the Soviets said that it was similar to the Brezhnev plan. It was also accepted in Beijing and met with a positive reaction in Paris and London. Even the Americans said that it was a good plan. True, they did not accept it, but they did say that it was a good plan. So the world majority regards it as a positive plan. How can we turn our backs on it when the world thinks it is a positive plan? It would be unreasonable to do so.

Question: How much coordination is there now between you and Syria, in case war breaks out?

Answer: There is coordination between us on the ground.

'Arafat Attends Meeting at PLO Baghdad Office

JN081733 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] This afternoon a meeting took place at the PLO office in Baghdad that was attended by representatives of Palestinian popular institutions in Iraq, representatives of the resistance factions, and a large crowd of Palestinian citizens living in Iraq. Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] attended this meeting and spoke about the various details relating to the internal situation in the Fatah Movement, and in the Palestinian arena in general. He affirmed that the unity of Fatah and the PLO is holy and cannot be shaken by anyone. The commander in chief affirmed the genuine character of the sons of Fatah and the Palestinian factions. He said that this genuine character has strengthened unity and the democratic dialogue on the ground and is the principal guarantee for a continued strong, united revolution with an independent will and decision.

The brother commander in chief praised the position of our masses throughout the occupied homeland. This position's genuine, proud character embodies the will of our steadfast masses in

the occupied land and teaches the world, particularly the partners to the conspiracy, an forgettable lesson, because the masses of the occupied homeland have the upper hand in all their affairs and they always block the way for parasites and conspirators [words indistinct]. These masses reaffirmed their firm position on the side of the PLO and its independent decision. This is the most important Palestinian position.

Radio Commentary Praises Unity Under 'Arafat
JN082034 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Recorded "message" by unidentified PLO radio correspondent]

[Text] Brothers: It is natural for world Zionism, through its military tool, Israel, to try to terminate the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian identity. It is also natural for Zionism to launch one war after another in order to achieve this objective. This is natural because the Palestinian revolution and identity are the antithesis of the Zionist plan.

Wars always have their ups and downs but the wars of Zionism have led only to further strengthening the revolution and further entrenching the Palestinian identity.

It is also natural that official Arab circles, such as Al-Qadhdhafi and others, are trying at this time, just as others tried at other times, to terminate the Palestinian revolution and identity. Therefore, it is natural to see one plot after another being hatched, Arab money being paid, and Arab armies being used to achieve this objective. This revolution and identity remain, after all, a contrast to the Arab regimes' failure to confront the nation's enemies and to their regionalism, oppression, and humilating calculations.

The Palestinian revolution and the national Palestinian identity thus are closer to the nation's heart and are more expressive of its ambitions and objectives. Therefore, all the plots failed, the money paid was in vain, and the spirit of the Arab [as heard] soldier could not weary the spirit of the Palestinian fedayeen, not due to a lack of arms and courage, but to a lack of self-confidence in fighting the fedayeen.

The Zionist enemy's Lebanese war against the PLO failed. The Israeli army generals confirmed this when they said that this war had become a trap to them. Today we stress and insist that there will never be a split in Fatah, the heart of the Palestinian national movement. Past experience has proved that no one has been able to drive wedges among the Palestinian factions. The PLO remained a melting pot that formed a source for Palestinian revolutionaries and national radiance. Consequently, it will be impossible to drive a wedge among Fatah ranks.

We are not trying to judge any particular Palestinian side. We have learned from our accumulating national and revolutionary awareness to look at the names and events as part of a historical course. We have learned to leave it for history to confirm the soundness or the falseness of any opinion and the classification of persons. In doing so, we are observing a historical course made by our own blood and fists. However, we do not allow anyone, particularly a defeatist, to intervene to twist this course. Those trying to split Fatah today not only are too weak to achieve this objective but are also too insignificant to be faced. Fatah is not a commodity in the markets of conspiracies, money, or cheap objectives. Fatah, under the leadership of Abu 'Ammar, remains proud and noble and maintains the clarity of its objectives and actions. The Palestinian revolution, led by Abu 'Ammar, deals with midgets as it is necessary to deal with them.

The real image of the revolution and its leadership can be seen through their dealings with important circles, and vice versa. The Palestinian mirror today reflects neither Al-Qadhdhafi's dollars nor the plots of this or that intelligence organ. It reflects the images of USSR leader Andropov's messages to Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar; King Fahd's visit to the residence of Abu 'Ammar and their meeting; and Mrs Gandhi, the Indian prime minister and chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, welcoming Abu 'Ammar at the New Delhi airport. All these are signals to those who want to understand.

Faruq Qaddumi Appraises Situation in Lebanon
PM081549 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 6 Jun 83 p 5

[Interview with PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi by Giancarlo Lannutti — date, place not given]

[Text] Question: Israel invaded Lebanon 1 year ago with the declared aim of physically destroying the PLO. That aim has failed; resistance is continuing even on Lebanese territory. What is your opinion of the situation today, a year later?

Answer: Israel's aim of destroying the PLO's military and political strength has failed. On the contrary, the PLO's political strength has subsequently increased. The United States has also seen the failure of its plan to organize the region in accordance with the Reagan plan's guidelines. In Lebanon Israel's attempts at hegemony have also failed, thanks to the Lebanese progressive forces' opposition. Moreover, Israel has had to endure a war of attrition in Lebanon during the year that has elapsed since the invasion.

Despite the efforts made to bring its Lebanese allies into power and aimed at effecting a real partition of Lebanon, the Israeli Government has not succeeded in imposing its own authority and hegemony in the occupied country.

A year after the invasion we must point out the strengthening of that front that is opposed to Israeli expansionism (openly supported by the United States). That front is comprised of the PLO, Syria, and the Lebanese patriotic forces, and enjoys the support of the world democratic forces, the liberation movements, and the socialist bloc, with the USSR in the fore. The invasion of Lebanon by the Israelis resulted in the further intensification of the economic crisis in Israel, constant losses of Israeli troops, and the world indignation at Israel's actions. However, we cannot avoid emphasizing that the European stance, especially that of the EC, has stopped at the expressions of condemnation made during the months of the invasion, and indeed a retreat from them has sometimes been noted.

On the one hand the United States has obstructed the activity of the United Nations and of its Security Council, which formulated Resolutions 508 and 509 containing an explicit demand for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, and, on the other, it has taken advantage of the Lebanese Government's weakness by imposing on it an agreement detrimental to Lebanon's interests, sovereignty, security, and pan-Arab commitments. By acting in this way the United States has deliberately prevented the United Nations from performing its role and discharging its international responsibilities vis-a-vis world security and peace.

Question: In the past few weeks the tension in the Al-Biqa' valley has become fairly acute, and the Israelis and Syrians have strengthened their forces fairly consistently. Do you think a new war is inevitable in the near future?

Answer: Syria is mobilizing its forces to face a future Israeli aggression whereas Israel is amassing troops in preparation for war and is continually threatening the PLO and Syria. Although the Middle East region adjoins the USSR geographically and Middle East events directly concern its security, President Reagan continues to repeat that there is no room for a Soviet role in solving the crisis. At the same time the U.S. Administration persists in threatening the Latin and Central American countries' security with avowed interventions in Cuba, Nicaragua, and El Salvador. This shows that this administration is adopting an aggressive policy toward peoples, including the peoples of the Middle East, where Washington is shamelessly encouraging Israel to attack Syria and the PLO.

Question: In the space of a few weeks the Middle East has moved from the strategy of "negotiations" — stressed in February by the PNC meeting — to a state of acute tension and pending war. What has changed in the Middle East strategic situation? What factors have brought about the deterioration?

Answer: Israel's intrasigence and and expansionism in Lebanon and in the other occupied Arab territories, particularly on the West Bank and in the Gaza strip, together with the unlimited support given to this policy by the United States — which firmly opposes the recognition of the Palestinians' legitimate rights and is encouraging capitulatory solutions, disregarding the peace plan put forward by the Fes Arab summit — are at the root of the current deterioration in the situation.

Question: On what conditions would the Palestinians agree to withdraw from Lebanon? Are you prepared to open negotiations on this problem with Al-Jumayil's government?

Answer: We have said from the start that we will not pose any obstacle to the restoration of Lebanon's sovereignty, and national unity. However, we will continue to fight the Israeli occupation forces in that country, and our readiness to negotiate with the Lebanese Government to regulate relations between the PLO and Lebanon remains firm.

Question: What is the significance and scope of the "rebellion" by some Fatah officials in the Al-Biqa' valley? Are there real dangers for Palestinian national unity and for Yasir 'Arafat's leadership?

Answer: First it is necessary to state that the act of disobedience perpetrated by some officials has been carried out within very confined limits, and the Palestinian leadership is working to solve the problem in the spirit of the Palestinian revolution's unity and of safeguarding its decisionmaking autonomy. Furthermore the Palestinian revolutionary leadership is working to isolate foreign elements and prevent them from interfering in the PLO'S internal affairs and to solve the problem on democratic bases and in a just way.

It has not escaped our notice that forces hostile to the Palestinian people that have a specific interest in dividing the Palestinian revolution in order to weaken it have exaggerated the problem in their slanderous media. But the fact is that this incident has never been a serious threat to Palestinian national unity, still less for the PLO leadership headed by Chairman 'Arafat. That unity and leadership have been consecrated by many years of national struggle and by the Palestinian revolution's strong democratic organization.

Inter-Palestinian Fighting Reported in Al-Biqa'

NC081853 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] A report from the Al-Biqa' says that fighting broke out between Palestinians loyal to Abu Musa, the dissident leader of Fatah, and others loyal to Yasir 'Arafat in the region of Ba'labakk. The fighting followed the seizure by Abu Musa's men of two trucks of foodstuffs being taken to the Fatah in Ba'labakk.

PFLP-General Command Rejects Dialogue with 'Arafat

LD081412 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine- General Command has announced its rejection of holding any kind of dialogue with Yasir 'Arafat. This came in a statement made by the front's spokesman.

Arab Shot in Barcelona Dies From Wounds

JN081426 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Madrid, 8 Jun (INA) — One of the two Arab citizens who were a target of an assassination attempt in Barcelona yesterday died today.

The INA correspondent reports that Ibrahim al-Khalil died in the hospital after he was shot in the head while the other Arab citizen is still in critical condition.

So far, police sources have not mentioned any political motives behind the incident. Reports from Barcelona, however, mention that one of the Arab citizens is a member of the PLO. The PLO office in Madrid has not commneted on the incident yet.

Saudi Talks With Libyans, Palestinians Reported

PM081143 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 6 Jun 83 p 1

[*Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* Jidda bureau, Damascus correspondent, and Tripoli special correspondent Mansur Darwish Hakim report: "'Arafat Holds Important Talks in Saudi Arabia; Amir 'Abdallah Continues 'Unification of Arab Ranks' Tour; Meeting With Al-Asad in Damascus Before Visiting Baghdad and Amman"]

[Excerpts] The Saudi Kingdom has continued its efforts to unify Arab ranks amid a welcome by all the Arab countries. As PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Jidda from Algiers to brief King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz on the latest important developments in the Arab arena, Amir 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, first deputy prime minister and head of the Saudi National Guard, arrived in Damascus for talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on the second leg of his tour which began with a visit to Libya and which is expected to take him to Iraq and Jordan today or tomorrow.

Before he was received by King Fahd the Palestinian leader held a meeting with Saudi Foreign Minister Amir Sa'ud al-Faysal that was attended by 'Arafat's political adviser Hani al-Hasan and PLO representative in Saudi Arabia Rafiq an-Natshah. The talks dealt with important topics, during which 'Arafat once again praised Saudi support for the Palestinian problem and Palestinian people.

Amir 'Abdallah left Tripoli at 1300 hours yesterday for Syria with the "good offices" trip he is carrying out. He had important talks with [Libyan leaders] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who saw him off at the airport.

The talks between Amir 'Abdallah and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi lasted 2 hours and 15 minutes (from 1900 to 2115). It was observed that in explaining his views Colonel al-Qadhdhafi consulted a map of the Arab homeland that was hanging in the tent set up for the talks in the Libyan General Command's courtyard.

In a statement to *Ash-Sharq Al-Awsat* Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: "We thank the Saudi brothers for their good initiative and we welcome their endeavor to bring the Arab nation together in order to confront the Israeli juggernaut which is about to destroy everybody, the juggernaut that is being manipulated by the historical enemy of the Arab nation."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi thanked Amir 'Abdallah for his visit and his efforts, saying: "We consider it a good brotherly gesture." He asked that his brotherly greetings be conveyed to King Fahd.

It was observed that Amir 'Abdallah was accorded a warm welcome. Libyan television has shown, probably for the first time, a special program on industrial and building development in the Saudi Kingdom, as well as on petrochemical projects in Al-Jubayl and Yanbu'.

Before leaving Tripoli Amir 'Abdallah talked for over 90 minutes with Maj 'Abd as-Salam Jallud in the guest house, after which the Saudi crown prince and Jallud went to Mu'aytiqah base (previously 'Uqbah ibn Nafi') where he was given an official sendoff.

Arab People's Conference To Meet 9-10 June

JN072128 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Brother 'Umar al-Hamidi, secretary general of the Arab People's Conference secretariat general, arrived in Damascus at 1900 today to attend the emergency session of the Arab People's Conference that will convene in Damascus 9-10 June.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, Brother Al-Hamidi praised the Syrian Arab people and their national command on behalf of the political and popular organizations in the Arab homeland. He stressed that the Arab nation, with its national and progressive forces and its great potential, is capable of achieving victory over its enemies, wresting the initiative from the hands of the Zionist enemy, and preventing it from achieving its designs of expansion and aggression at the expense of the Arab land.

Brother al-Hamidi added that a preliminary meeting for the 9-10 June emergency session of the Arab People's Conference will be held in Damascus tomorrow to discuss the dimensions and dangers of the agreement that was imposed by the Zionist enemy on Lebanon and the Arab nation.

Brother al-Hamidi explained that an international meeting will also be held in Damascus on 11 June attended by world and popular forces that support the Arab nation's struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and the reactionaries. He stressed that the Arab People's Conference emergency session will be devoted to discussion of the dimensions and dangers of the Zionist agreement, which is part of the continuous Zionist war of aggression against our Arab nation. Al-Hamidi added that this conference will express the stand of solidarity of the Arab popular forces with the struggle of Arab Syria, since it is the last Arab trench and the advanced bastion of steadfastness of the Arab confrontation front against the Zionist enemy's schemes.

Brother al-Hamidi stated that this emergency session takes place on the first anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, the anniversary of the rejection of the June 1967 defeat, and on the 9 and 10 June anniversary in Arab Egypt when the Arab masses reiterate their commitment to the pan-Arab leadership of the late President 'Abd an-Nasir.

BAHRAIN

Hijacked Iranian Helicopter Lands at Airport

GF090440 Manama Gulf Daily News in English 9-10 Jun 83 P 1

[Text] A hijacked helicopter from Iran made an emergency landing at Bahrain Airport last night. The two hijackers asked permission to fly to another country. Other airport traffic was not affected.

Government To Take Measures To Cover Deficit

GF071150 Doha QNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 7 Jun (QNA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas reported from Manama today quoting Bahraini* Finance Ministry Under Secretary 'Isa Burashid as saying that the Bahraini authorities have begun a series of measures to cover the expected deficit in the state's general budget due to the decrease of oil revenues.

Burashid told the newspaper that among these measures are the extension of the 4-year development program up to 6 years, the orientation of recurrent budget expenditures, and the increase of the state's revenues from nonoil sectors. He said that priority in the government expenditure program will be given to projects currently under way.

The under secretary said that the projects that were listed in the 1983 budget and not carried out will be postponed to 1985. He added that among the recommendations to help reduce or freeze the budget are freezing the number of the labor force employed in the government sector according to this year's standards and not allocating funds for buying vehicles or refurbishing governmental office furniture.

co
*edited*UNCLAS 5CK/PMU MWR

KUWAIT

Central Bank Issues Report on Oil Revenues

LD071537 Kuwait KUNA in English 1336 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Kuwait, June 7 (KUNA) — Despite the deceleration in oil revenues in 1982, the oil sector continued to be a major source for a number of economic activities, the annual report of the Central Bank of Kuwait released this week said.

The report cited those activites as financing public transactions and substantial contribution to the gross domestic product.

The oil sector contributed 61 percent and 48.5 percent at current prices for 1981 and 1982 respectively, while oil exports contributed 79.3 percent of the total value of Kuwait exports in 1982.

Oil revenues represented 63.5 percent of the total public revenues for the fiscal year 1981/1982 the report added.

During 1982, Kuwait oil economies witnessed a number of significant developments, mainly the decline in Kuwait crude oil production, the slowdown in other associated oil operations and the drop in oil prices in the early part of the year, which resulted in the fall of Kuwait oil receipts by 34.4 percent, to around KD [Kuwaiti dinar]2700 million.

The fall in Kuwait oil receipts in 1981 and 1982 resulted in a decline in the trade balance surplus to KD2.6 and KD1.0 billion respectively, against KD3.75 billion in 1979.

Furthermore, this fall in oil receipts resulted in a deficit of around KD735 million in the state general budget for the fiscal year 1981/82 (against a surplus of KD987.8 million in the previous fiscal year). Following the decline in oil receipts, the financial reserves of Kuwait decelerated and the portion deducted from the public revenues and transferred to the future generations reserve dropped by 9.6 percent in the fiscal year 1981/82 to KD854.8 million, despite the increase in this portion in fiscal 1982/83 to 28 percent instead of 20 percent. Moreover, the government was obliged to draw from the reserve account to finance the deficit in the budget of the fiscal year 1981/82.

Nevertheless, there have been some positive developments in Kuwait oil economies in 1982. The Kuwait Petroleum Corporation [KPC]continues its investment activities locally and internationally in order to boost the oil industrialization operations on the one hand and to support the sources of income from investments on the other.

In mid-1982 the government decided to raise the capital of K.P.C. (which was entrusted to run the oil sector operations beginning 1980) by 150 percent, to KD2.5 billion.

The targets for utilization of these resources included the expansion and modernization of Kuwait's three refineries at a total cost of KD555 million, the development of current oil reserves and exploration for new reserves. Following Kuwait's acquisition of the Santa Fe International Corp,. for a total sum of 2.5 billion dollar, K.P.C.'s activities were diversified in 1982, covering the fields of exploration, refining, and petrochemicals.

Among the major investments was the purcahse by K.P.C., late in 1982, of a 4 percent share in West German chemical group Hoechst, for 1.1 billion Deutsche Marks. It is worth pointing out Kuwait's endeavours to purchase Gulf oil operations in Europe in 1982.

The acquisition of Gulf oil in certain European countries — declared officially in early 1983 — was positive step towards converting the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation into an integrated international oil company. Apart from oil investments intended to reduce Kuwait's dependence on crude oil production, and to support the sources of investment income to finance the needs of the state and expand the non-oil sectors' economic base, the year 1982 witnessed a substantial growth in government receipts from the sale of oil products in the local market following the decision to increase prices in April of the same year.

This decision has also helped reduce per capita consumption of these products, and offered a better opportunity for exporting a

larger portion at international prices, and subsequently increasing Kuwait's oil revenues.

The year 1982 was characterized by a decline in world demand for OPEC oil, a further decline in oil production in the world as well as in OPEC and Kuwait, and a deceleration in oil price following the continued impact on world oil markets resulting from withdrawals by major consumer countries throughout 1981 and 1982. Because of the decelerated world demand for OPEC oil, and the decline in OPEC countries' production to relatively low levels, OPEC decided, in March 1982, to follow a policy whereby a 17.5 million barrel day production ceiling was imposed and each member was assigned a specific production quota.

This step was the first of its kind in the history of the organization, as this policy enables OPEC to absorb the surplus supply in world oil markets and to protect the official prices set by OPEC.

However, a number of the member countries failed to comply with the allocated quotas, and cut their prices substantially, thus creating a two-tier price level throughout 1982. As a result of this development, oil revenues fell in OPEC countries in general and in Kuwait in particular, the report stressed.

The report also dealt in detail with developments in crude oil production, natural gas operations, the role of Kuwait's oil policy in production and marketing, in addition to development in local consumption and prices.

AL-WATAN Criticizes U.S. Lebanon Policy

GF051444 Kuwait Al-Watan in Arabic 4 Jun 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Forms of American Policy"]

[Text] Nicolas Veliotes, assistant secretary for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs at the U.S. Department of State, admits that the U.S. policy in the Middle East is confronted with a period of waiting and not with a period of deflection. But, the fact is that the agreement imposed by the United States and Israel on the Lebanese Government is a U.S.-Israeli mandate in Lebanon. And because it is difficult to "sell" this agreement the White House calls on U.S. ambassadors in the region together with special envoy Philip Habib to study the situation. This policy will be reassessed or merely reviewed during the next week. As it is known, the process of reassessment is based on changes in policy while the review process is not based on any changes.

It is apparent that the U.S.-Israeli policy in Lebanon has completely failed due to the resistance shown by the national Lebanese forces to the invading troops and due to the Soviet position. When the Soviet Union warns that Israel's playing with fire might burn it if it does not consider the Syrian-Soviet Cooperation and Friendship Treaty, the White House is forced to take the Soviet warnings into serious consideration. It is definite that the reassessment of U.S. policy will not be serious because it will deal with the best ways of causing the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon and the possibility of achieving progress regarding the Reagan plan for comprehensive settlement.

When the U.S. and Israeli policy faces obstacles and stronger resistance the Americans resort to deception in order to convince some regimes that they are looking for peace while they are in fact looking for domination and supremacy in the region's countries in order to acquire more space for their increasing Rapid Deployment Force, which has a bad reputation. The Americans who are sending their military experts, weapons, and dollars to suppress the peoples in Central America are also playing the same game through Israel in our Arab region.

The U.S.-Israeli conspiracy in Lebanon is mainly directed against the PLO. This conspiracy is still continuing. The awful assessment of what is happening inside the Fatah movement by Veliotes is a clear indication of the disregard for the PLO and the attempts using all military and political methods side by side with Israel to undermine it. This senior official at the U.S. State Department says what is happening in Fatah is due to the absence of any war or peace policy in the PLO leadership and that this has created a vacuum. What was said by the U.S. official is a deception and is itself a part of a vacuous policy that is always directed against the peoples and is aimed at filling this vacuum with U.S. troops and U.S. conspiracies.

These forms of the U.S. policy which are presented by the U.S. officials to the Arabs are aimed at surrounding their struggle, at undermining their future, and at eliminating all their national moves for national independence and social progress. Anyhow, we find that some Arabs accept these forms, and this is problem.

QATAR

Reportage on 'Arafat Visit to Country

Received by Amir

GF081750 Doha Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] His highness the amir, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at 1930 in his office at Ad-Duha Palace today. The meeting was attended by Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Hani al-Hasan, political adviser of the Palestinian leader; Mr Nabil 'Amr, director of the Voice of Palestine Radio; and Mr Yasin ash-Sharif, head of the PLO office in Doha.

QNA has learned that Mr 'Arafat briefed his highness the amir on the latest developments in the Middle East question in general and the developments of the Palestinian question in particular. He also briefed him on the results of his current tour of the countries he has already visited. The talks also dealt with current Arab and international developments and a number of issues of mutual interest.

Saudi, Algerian Moves Praised

GF090600 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2055 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Doha, 8 Jun (WAKH) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has praised the Saudi and Algerian moves to unify the Arab ranks at this time through the tour of

'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister, and the recent visit to Damascus by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

After his talks with His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, 'Arafat stated that he felt the concern of his highness the amir with what is going on in the Palestinian arena. His highness affirmed Qatar's support for the PLO with all means and at all levels. 'Arafat added that the talks also dealt with a number of bilateral issues of common interest.

In his statement, 'Arafat also praised the solid Palestinian stand, particularly after the escalation of military operations against the Israeli enemy, which is forcing it to face a war of attrition.

Fatah Situation 'Under Control'

GF090602 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Doha, 8 Jun (WAKH) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has stated that what happened in Fatah recently is limited and that the situation is under total control.

During his meeting with the Palestinian community in Doha last night, 'Arafat said the real reply to this move came from the occupied territories through the Palestinian people's affirmation of their adherence to their leadership and revolution. "Despite the undisciplined conduct of this group, Fatah's leadership will use democratic dialogue to resolve any dispute with it," he said.

'Arafat denied that there is any idea at present of gathering the Palestinian forces scattered in some Arab countries in the Lebanese area of Al-Biqa'.

SAUDI ARABIA

Crown Prince Returns From Mideast Tour

LD082332 Riyadh SPA in English 1235 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, June 8 — (SPA) — Crown Prince 'Abdallah, the first deputy premier and commander of the National Guard returned home today from Amman after a tour of Libya, Syria, Iraq and Jordan.

He was welcomed at the airport by Prince Majid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the governor of Mecca, Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the interior minister and a number of princes and ministers.

Arab League Secretary General Arrives on Visit

LD082356 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1728 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Jidda, 8 Jun (SPA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived here this evening from Amman. His visit to the Kingdom falls within the context of a tour of several Arab countries which has so far included Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. He was welcomed on his arrival by His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

YAR

'Arafat Arrives in San'a', Makes Statement

GF090606 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, arrived in San'a' early this morning on a visit to the republic aimed at acquainting our leadership with the situation in the Palestinian revolution in particular and the current overall Arab situation in general (?in view of) the continued Zionist concentrations and threats against the civilian Palestinians in Lebanon and the Syrian and Palestinian forces in the Al-Biqa' Valley.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY on arrival, Brother struggler Yasir 'Arafat described the situation in Lebanon as very serious, particularly after the threats of the Zionist defense minister. He affirmed the solidity and firmness of the Palestinian revolution, whatever the threats. He said: What changes the current Middle East situation is is an (?official) Arab war.

KUNA: Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives 'Suddenly' in San'a'

LD090922 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0859 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] San'a', 9 Jun (KUNA) — Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived here suddenly today.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY said that Al-Qadhdhafi arrived from Addis Ababa where he attended only the opening session of the 19th OAU conference last night.

It is not known whether the Libyan leader will meet PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat who arrived here at dawn today. There is strong tension in relations between Al-Qadhdhafi and 'Arafat, especially after Libya declared its support for the Fatah group that rebelled against 'Arafat

It is probable that Colonel 'Abdallah Salih, who has extremely good relations with the PLO, will try to arrange a meeting between 'Arafat and Al-Qadhdhafi to bring about a reconciliation between them.

Communique on 7-8 June Military Operations

JN081625 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1555 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — During the past 24 hours, the Iraqi forces killed 11 Iranians in the central sector of the battlefield and destroyed 1 vehicle carrying personnel, 1 106-mm gun mounted on vehicle, 1 hardware stockpile, and 1 observation post in the same sector.

An Iraqi military communique issued here this evening said that the Iraqi forces clashed at dawn today with an enemy patrol opposite one of our forward units' positions east of Basra, killing two, capturing their weapons, and forcing those remaining to flee. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,116 issued by the Armed Forces General Command.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As long as the ruling clique in Iran continues to discard logic and wisdom and to flout the interests of its people, who are afflicted with it, and as long as this clique continues with its foolhardiness and arrogance by escalating the fever of war and aggression against steadfast Iraq and its lofty people, it will find Saddam Husayn's heroes waiting for its rash adventures to inflict more losses and defeats on its forces. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Our forward units struck an enemy troop concentration opposite our units' positions in the central sector of the battlefield with all types of weapons, killing 11 and destroying 1 vehicle carrying personnel, 1 106-mm gun mounted on a vehicle, 1 hardware stockpile, and 1 observation post.

2. At dawn today, one of our forward units clashed with an enemy patrol opposite its positions east of Basra, killing two, capturing their weapons, and forcing those remaining to flee.

3. The spiteful Khomeyniite clique yesterday evening shelled Mandali and its suburbs, damaging some installations. [Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 June 1983

Further Reports on 'Arafat's Visit to Baghdad

Meets With Saddam Husayn

JN081132 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1110 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn today received PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, who reviewed the Palestinian situation and the result of his tour of various countries.

President Saddam Husayn stressed to 'Arafat Iraq's great concern for the unity of the PLO, considering it the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. He also expressed Iraq's complete readiness to support the PLO and the resistance factions with all possible means in order to preserve this unity and continue struggle for the attainment of the Palestinian people's legitimate aims. The president asserted that the Arab countries should support the PLO against any attempt to undermine its independence and weaken its unity.

'Arafat expressed his appreciation of and pride in President Saddam Husayn's pan-Arab stand and Iraq's support for the PLO and the Palestinian Arab people's cause.

Tariq 'Aziz, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command and official in charge of the Foreign Relations Bureau; Hani al-Hasan, 'Arafat's political adviser; and [words indistinct] PLO office director in Baghdad attended the meeting.

'Arafat arrived here earlier today.

Leaves Baghdad 8 June

JN081630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this evening at the end of a short visit to Iraq. During the visit 'Arafat held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the Palestinian situation and on the results of his recent tour. 'Arafat arrived here earlier today.

SUNA: Embassies To Close for Financial Reasons

JN081110 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (SUNA) — An official Iraqi source has stated that Iraq will close its embassies in Jamaica, Nicaragua, and Guyana due to financial difficulties. The source stressed that these austerity measures are due to the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Commentary on Iran's Rejection of Cease-Fire

JN082109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2010 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — INA's political commentator has written the following: The Khomeyni regime's rejection of the peace proposals that were contained in the third message President Saddam Husayn addressed to the Iranian peoples yesterday confirms this regime's insistence on aggression and on shedding the Iranian people's blood.

In a statement yesterday, the Iranian regime said that the Iraqi proposal to halt the war in the Arab Gulf area would strengthen Iraq's combat capabilities, oblivious of the fact that its oil wells are on fire and that hundreds of thousands of barrels of oil are being wasted daily on its shores, polluting their entire length.

The Khomeyni regime's rejection of the call to cease fire from Basra and Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] to the Strait of Hormuz in accordance with a special formula and under international surveillance comes while several of its naval units and cargo ships are systematically sustaining the heaviest losses and it is unable to conceal this due to announcements of these losses by the maritime insurance companies [words indistinct].

In its statement, the Iranian regime says: There is no need for mutual suspension of the shelling of cities because we have not yet shelled any Iraqi city.

The Iranian regime says this only 1 week after the world at large saw pictures taken by a UN committee of the damage caused to Iraqi cities and residential areas as a result of the Iranian shelling.

The Iranian regime rejected the Iraqi cease-fire proposal during the blessed month of Ramadan and claimed that this proposal was for propaganda purposes, thus disregarding Iraq's continued insistence on placing any agreement with Iran under international supervision.

By this rejection and these frail and confused justifications, the Iranian regime is once again revealing its expansionist, aggressive nature, the wickedness of charlatan Khomeyni, and his insane lust to further shed the Iranian people's blood.

Khomeyni Accused of Prolonging 'Irresponsible' War

GF071800 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, ever since the beginning of the war, the Khomeyni regime has been endeavoring to prolong the hostile clashes. However, what does the mullah's government in Iran expect to achieve through such an irresponsible war? What is the reason for their insistence on prolonging the war?

All this has as single reason, that being the fact that world imperialism has assigned the Iranian rulers to continue this war. Yes, dear listeners, our region, from the point of view of international politics, has significant importance. The aggressive war prolonged by Khomeyni is a major factor in strengthening the influence of reactionary, Zionist and imperialist elements in our region. This war is also a deadly instrument in the hands of exploitationist and reactionary elements for crushing and destroying the revolutionary movements of the Iranian peoples. This war has proved itself as a source of destruction for the interests of the Iranian peoples.

Developments which have occurred during all this time have proved that Khomeyni, without attaching any importance to Iran's interests and future, has had the most vile crimes committed against the peoples of Iran because of his confused soul. Khomeyni's inhuman behavior and his (?obsolete) existence, stubborn stand, illiteracy and (?hypocricy) constitute a dangerous threat which can push not only Iran but also the whole region into the fire.

Khomeyni has used this war to crush the Iranian Army and make it [words indistinct] to the Revolution Guards Corps. Khomeyni has never attached any importance to the Iranian Armed Forces. Crushing the Iranian Army and consolidating the blood-dripping Revolution Guards Corps instead has always been in the minds of Mullah Khomeyni and his dark supporters. The deployment of Iranian armed forces on the battlefronts away from Tehran constitutes an anti-Iranian Army conspiracy aimed at avoiding a (?revolt) by the armed forces or a joint action by the Iranian Army and the anti-regime revolutionary forces.

In other words, deployment of the Iranian Army on the battlefronts is tantamount to pushing a military threat away from the Khomeyni regime. The war imposed on Iraq for (?choking the voice) of the struggling non-Persian peoples is a major trumpcard in Khomeyni's hands. The prolonging of this war means the continuation of the Khomeyni regime's oppression and torture. It is no longer possible to conceal this fact any more today.

Government's Stand Against Iran Defended

GF080557 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, think about the problems the dirty, confused and illiterate mullahs have brought upon the poor Iranian peoples. Think about the disasters the imposter Iranian rulers, who have usurped the Iranian regime by force, have brought upon the Iranian peoples. Just as they deceive themselves, they wish to mislead the Iranian peoples and those of the region as a whole as well. An example of this charlatanism is the misleading of the Iranian peoples and Iranian youths to participate in the war against Iran's historic neighbor by promising them paradise. Thus, the fascist mullah's group, which declared an aggressive war against Iraq 32 months ago, has hatched a plot aimed at occupying Iraqi territory and crushing and dividing the Iraqi people. However, the mullahs have been defeated by the heroic Iraqi Army. Their inauspicious aspirations have been foiled. It has been the Iranian military armor that has been crushed in the course of this tragic and aggressive war and it has been Iran which has suffered dearly.

Regardless of all the losses suffered by Iran, the Iranian rulers have failed to abandon their inauspicious attacks on the Iraqi Army and Iraqi territory at every opportunity and have continued their [word indistinct] policies. For example, it is common knowledge to the whole world that the attacks launched by the aggressive Khomeyni forces against the eastern sectors of Basra, [name indistinct] and Mandali were rendered abortive and that Iraq has emerged victorious from the onslaughts. The confused Iranian rulers, who are actually vagabonds, are now endeavoring to present their attacks as being defensive onslaughts. They claim that Iran is fighting against the Iraqi Armed Forces with a view to defending its territory. However, the undeniable realities prove the opposite.

It is a fact that the armed forces of Khomeyni have been fighting for the past 32 months with a view to occupying Iraq and subjugating the Iraqi people. (?Nevertheless, Khomeyni's aspiration to occupy Baghdad and destroy the Iraqi Government through operations such as Karbala', an-Najaf al-Ashraf, and others has not been successful). Yes, it is obvious that Khomeyni supports occupationist aims and marches. However, he has achieved nothing but defeat. This is due to the fact that he is fighting for injustice, (?blasphemy) and aggression. As for Iraq, the direction it has taken is for justice and righteousness. It is for self defense. This is the true state of affairs.

AL-MAJALLAH Blames Iran for Fatah Discord

JN031140 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1100 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] London press reports said that the Iranian regime exerted large efforts to split the unity of the Palestinian resistance movement.

The magazine *Al-Majallah* added that Khomeyni's foreign minister secretly visited Damascus and held a series of meetings with Syrian officials with the aim of encouraging some elements to rebel against the Fatah leadership.

Al-Majallah indicated that the Iranian official promised aid and support for these elements, adding that he brought $5 million with him for this purpose. It also reported that a similar role is being played by Al-Qadhdhafi's regime.

Reports on Romanian Interior Minister's Visit

Talks Held 8 June

JN081747 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — A session of talks was held here today between the delegations of the Iraqi and Romanian Interior Ministries.

The Iraqi side was headed by Sa'dun Shakir, RCC member and interior minister. The Romanian side was headed by George Homostean, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and interior minister.

The Iraqi minister stressed that Iraqi-Romanian relations are continuously developing, due to the true friendship between Presidents Saddam Husayn and Nicolae Ceausescu.

The Romanian minister stressed that his visit is useful to exchange experience and expertise between the interior ministries in the two countries.

He said that this visit also gave him the opportunity to become acquainted with the achievements of the revolution in Iraq and with the capabilities of the Iraqi people.

The talks dealt with the cooperation between the two ministries and with means to promote them in the service of friendship between the two countries.

Concludes Visit

JN081750 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — George Homostean, member of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and interior minister, concluded a weeklong visit to Iraq and left for home this evening. During his visit, the Romanian minister held discussions with officials here which centered on promoting bilateral relations.

Ramadan Meets With GDR Official 8 June

JN081612 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Dr Guenter Erbach, GDR state secretary for physical culture and sports.

The first deputy prime minister reviewed the political and military aspects of the Iraqi-Iranian war and said that Iraq's sincere, serious policy on establishing peace has become known to the world at large, as Iraq has sincerely worked to halt the fighting.

Taha Yasin Ramadan said that this Iraqi stand stems from Iraq's deep belief in the importance of peace, negotiations, and a settlement of the dispute by peaceful means in a manner that safeguards the two parties' legitimate rights.

The first deputy prime minister expressed Iraq's satisfaction with the good relations which exist between Iraq and the GDR and stressed the importance of continuing the meetings between the two countries' officials.

Trade Minister Returns From GDR Visit

JN032032 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1955 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, returned here tonight after heading the Iraqi side to the meetings of the Iraqi-GDR Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific Cooperation. The committee ended its work in Berlin today. 'Ali said that the committee signed a program for continuing economic, scientific, technical, and trade cooperation between the two countries.

Trade Minister Receives PRC Official

JN081903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1632 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister, today received Wei Yuming, vice minister in the PRC Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, currently visiting Iraq at the head of a delegation.

The sides exchanged viewpoints on means to promote bilateral cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples. They also reviewed the topics listed on the agenda of the first session of the Joint Iraqi-PRC Committee for Trade Exchange and Economic and Technical Cooperation, which will meet here later.

Egyptian Party Leader, Delegation Pays Visit

Meets With Haddad

JN051700 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad yesterday met with Ibrahim Shukri, Egyptian People's Assembly member and

Socialist Labor Party [SLP] leader, and the accompanying delegation.

At the beginning of the meeting, the National Assembly speaker reviewed the situation in the Arab region, the imperialist-Zionist vicious onslaught, and Iraq's pan-Arab and principled stands on the general issues. He asserted Iraq's efforts to return Egypt to the Arab fold to assume its leading role. He also praised the SLP's pan-Arab stands on the Palestinian issue.

SLP leader Ibrahim Shukri talked about his party's role in exposing the danger threatening the Arab nation and the attempts to separate Egypt from the Arab arena for signing the Camp David accords. He asserted that separating Egypt from its Arab brothers will only benefit the enemies of the Arab nation, the Zionists and imperialists. Ibrahim Shukri praised Iraq's stands on peace and the steadfastness of its noble sons in confronting the Iranian aggression, asserting the stand of the Egyptian masses to the side of Iraq, because supporting Iraq is a service for the Arab nation.

Baha' ad-Din Ahmad, National Assembly deputy speaker; 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd ar-Razaq, assembly secretary; and a number of the assembly members attended the meeting.

Received by 'Aziz

JN061127 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, today received Ibrahim Shukri, Egyptian People's Assembly member and Socialist Labor Party leader, and the accompanying delegation.

The two sides discussed the fraternal bilateral relations and the need to promote them in the interest of the joint pan-Arab objectives. They also discussed the Arab situation, the threats being levelled at the Arab nation, and the Arab leaders' responsibility toward confronting these threats and consolidating the Arab stand against them.

Haddad Receives NPUG Delegation 8 June

JN081919 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — At noon today, National Assembly Speaker Na'im Haddad received an NPUG delegation headed by NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi ad-Din. The Egyptian delegation is currently on a visit to Iraq at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

Haddad welcomed the delegation and said that Iraq harbors cordial feelings toward NPUG, because they had long-standing relations and because NPUG is confronting Zionist conspirarices and the Camp David accords. Haddad stressed the importance of Arab solidarity and Egypt's return to the Arab fold to bolster the pan-Arab struggle against the Arab nation's enemies.

Na'im Haddad reviewed the state of affairs in the Arab arena since the June 1967 setback, the conspiracies which are being concocted against the Arab nation to divide it into statelets, Egypt's isolation from the Arab world in implementing the imperialist and Zionist scheme, and the Syrian regime's role in the implementation of this scheme. Na'im Haddad also pointed out the war of aggression which the Iranian regime has imposed on Iraq and said that one of the objectives of this war is to prevent Iraq from carrying out its militant pan-Arab role. He reviewed Iraq's efforts to end the war peacefully and its cooperation with all the commissions which had been set up for this purpose.

Na'im Haddad said that the Iranian regime, which insists on pursuing its aggression against Iraq in implementing the schemes of its imperialist and Zionist masters, has the same designs of expansion at the expense of Iraq and the Arab nation as those nurtured by the regime of the defunct Shah. He also pointed out the arms cooperation between this regime and the Zionist entity.

Na'im Haddad explained the importance of bolstering Arab action to confront the schemes of imperialism, Zionism, and the Iranian regime, as well as of working to bring back Egypt to the Arab fold. In this respect, he outlined what Iraq is attempting in this direction by building bridges, entrenching cohesion, and consolidating relations with the Egyptian Arab people to enable Egypt to return to the trench of the Arab struggle.

The National Assembly speaker stressed the importance of the Palestinian people's unity, the need to prevent any party from harming this unity, and the need to support the Palestinian revolution. He outlined the importance of the unity of the Arab progressive forces and the need to consolidate Arab solidarity, settle Arab differences, and confront the Libyan regime's practices and actions of sabotage in the Arab homeland. He said: We are fully confident of defeating all the Iranian regime's aggressions against Iraq, as we did in the past, because our people are united and are ready to offer all that they possess to the battle in defense of the homeland.

Na'im Haddad then reviewed Iraq's democratic experience through the elections to the National Assembly and the development of the assembly's Arab and international relations, as well as the achievements that have been made by the revolution in all fields.

NPUG Secretary General Khalid Muhyi ad-Din expressed happiness at visiting Iraq in the current circumstances of our Arab nation and said that Iraq had opened its doors to the Egyptian Arab people. He reiterated NPUG's opposition to the Camp David conspiracy, its struggle to return Egypt to the Arab fold, its denunciation of the Zionist aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, and its support for the PLO's legitimacy. He praised the great progress Iraq has achieved in spite of waging a war for more than 3 years, and stressed that NPUG supports Iraq's historic rights and also supports a peaceful settlement of the war.

Ramadan Addresses Arab Volunteer Group

JN081245 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Jun (INA) — A senior Iraqi official has said that the participation of Arab volunteers in Iraq's pan-Arab battle against the Iranian regime's aggression has frightened the

traitors of the Arab nation and made them spread their poison to distort the battle's magnificent and humane image and to divide the Arab ranks.

During a sendoff for a new group of Arab volunteers to the front lines today, Taha Yasin Ramadan, commander in chief of the Popular Army, added that the participation of a large number of Arab volunteers in the battle has affirmed its pan-Arab dimension.

Ramadan reiterated that the continuous influx of Arab volunteers to side with their brothers, the sons of Euphrates and Tigris, is the firm reply to the traitors' attempts to shake the confidence of the genuine Arab citizen in the inevitability of his nation's triumph.

Ramadan asserted that these elite tough fighters will join the battle to maintain the triumph over the Iranian regime's forces.

King Addresses Police Academy Graduates
JN082012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has said that creating leaders for the homeland, making them into examples for others, and selecting the most qualified sons will always be the most sacred task of our universities and the hope and expectation of our comprehensive renaissance, whose blessings and radiance have permeated all corners of the precious homeland, its cities, countryside, and deserts.

In a speech he delivered at the graduation ceremony of the third class of students from the police science college at Mu'tah University, which his majesty patronized this evening, he recalled the heroism and sacrifices of our forefathers throughout the ages to enhance the importance of the nation, repulse the waves of invading aggressors, and preserve the holy shrines.

His Majesty King Husayn called on the graduates to be loyal to the message of our forefathers to defend this sacred, pure soil and protect its holy shrines by being proud of the glories of Islam and Arabism and by adopting the course of truth, sacrifice, and loyalty to the homeland and the nation. He expressed his pride in them in shouldering the responsibility of working for Jordan's welfare, security, and prosperity.

Arab League Secretary General Departs Amman
JN081900 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left Amman for Saudi Arabia this afternoon. He was seen off by Walid Tash, acting Foreign Ministry director general, and Hisham ash-Shawwa.

UN Factfinding Committee Issues Statement
JN062036 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] The [UN] factfinding committee on Israeli practices in the occupied territories, currently on a visit to Jordan, has issued a statement in which it said that it had received sufficient information through its interviews with several eyewitnesses on the reality of these practices which violate international law and human rights.

The statement said that the committee had paid special attention to a letter it had received on the harsh practices the Israeli authorities carry out against deposed mayors. The statement added that the committee will take measures in this respect to safeguard their personal safety and ensure their treatment in a humanitarian manner. The statement referred to the demolition of the houses of Arab citizens in the occupied territories and said that the Israeli authorities resort to demolition on frail excuses. In this respect, the statement mentioned the demolition of the house of one Arab family in a village in the Bethlehem area last May because the owner of the house had refused to cooperate with the head of the village union.

The statement pointed out the harassment of university professors and students, the closure of educational institutions, and the bad treatment of detainees. The statement also pointed out the arbitrary actions and recurrent attacks which the Zionist settlers carry out against the Arab inhabitants and their humiliating of them in various ways, within the sight and hearing of the Israeli forces of occupation.

The statement said that the Israeli authorities deliberately removed the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps in the Gaza Strip to erase their status as refugees and achieve its objective of detaching them from their past.

The statement cited the story of a 20-year old man from the Gaza Strip who had been sentenced to 8 months, during which he suffered all kinds of torture. They used to flog him and put him in a cold water pond. He came out of prison suffering from many physical disabilities and rheumatism.

The statement said that, from time to time, the Israeli authorities impose a curfew without giving any reason, chastise young children in schools and homes, hurl stones at houses without discrimination, and destroy water tanks to deprive Arab families of water.

On the level of the Israel authorities' measures to obstruct educational and cultural advancement in the occupied territories, the statement, basing its information on the testimony of three university professors, mentioned that the Israeli authorities set up roadblacks, frisk students and professors, beat them in a barbaric manner, and prevent them from reaching their schools, in addition to the fact that a large number of students are being interrogated and punished daily.

The statement said that two university students told the committee that the An-Najah and Bir Zayt Universities are the primary targets of the ferocious attacks against educational institutions by Israeli authorities. The statement added that, as a first stage, Israeli authorities issued regulations compelling a student to receive permission from these authorities to join the university. This means that students who have a prison record cannot receive permission. When this measure failed, as a result of the students' opposition, the Israeli authorities at a later stage resorted to other measures, the most important being a written pledge signed by the student that he would not oppose or protest against occupation. Since it was impossible for the students to sign such a document the Israeli authorities expelled 21 teachers from the An-Najah University in Nabulus and 7 others from Bir Zayt, including teachers of Palestinian origin but possessing Canadian and U.S. passports.

The committee was formed in accordance with a resolution by the United Nations to pinpoint and observe Israel's violations in the occupied territories in the wake of the 1967 war. Israeli authorities refused to let the committee visit the occupied territories in spite of the committee's repeated requests.

Jerusalem Governor Arrives, Makes Statement
JN080856 Amman Ad-Dustur in Arabic 8 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Amman, *Ad-Dustur* — Sulayman 'Arar, National Consultative Council speaker, received in his office yesterday Anwar al-Khatib, the governor of Jerusalem. Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah attended the meeting. The talks dealt with matters concerning our kinfolk in the West Bank and the means to bolster their steadfastness.

In a statement to reporters after the meeting, Al-Khatib explained our kinfolk's anxieties, and the occupation authorities' repressive measures and practices against them. Commenting on the recent discord in Fatah, he said that these divisions reflect on the Palestinian people in the West Bank and their unity. He added: We hope in the name of every man, woman, and child in the West Bank that logic and wisdom can overcome these divisions.

Al-Khatib, who arrived in Amman the day before yesterday, said that never before had an occupier imposed taxes on the citizens to finance a war against their kinfolk in the same way that the Israeli authorities are forcing the citizens to pay taxes to pay for the Peace for Galilee operations.

Concerning the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations, Al-Khatib said that there is an enlightened movement in the West Bank led by wise and educated people, and a large sector of the citizens to invite the PLO to resume talks with Jordan. He also said that relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian people are distinguished and that constitutional unity between the two Banks still exists.

Al-Khatib also mentioned the measures adopted recently by Jordan, saying that some, including travel via Lod Airport, had been adopted previously by Jordanian authorities, and others came as a reply to disappointment and to put an end to emigration from the West Bank.

Jordan Reiterates Firm Policy to Saudi Prince
JN081035 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline, "The Principled Stance," the weekly *Al-Liwa' says: It is certain that what Prince 'Abdullah, Saudi* first deputy prime minister and crown prince, has heard during his short visit to Amman is within the framework of the clear policy and the firm stance to which Jordan abides on all Arab issues, foremost of which are the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese problem, and the problems resulting from the continued absence of Arab solidarity.

As is known, Jordan supports all efforts to clear the Arab atmosphere and reestablish solidarity on strong and solid bases which are unaffected by political and security vicissitudes, because here alone lies the secret of building an Arab power which is capable of facing all challenges and monopolies. Thus, Jordan's concern about the unity of Palestinian ranks and the independence of the Palestinian decision is a principled conviction, by which it has abided since its approval of the Rabat decisions. It is still the basic conviction which governs its dealing with the PLO, its continued commitment to support the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the West Bank and Gaza, and its insistence on the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland and to exercise self-determination without any Arab or outside interference.

Al-Liwa' adds: The Jordanian stance on the Lebanese problem continues to stem from the belief in the need for full Arab cooperation and coordination to prevent any harm to any Arab country, to support the Lebanese authority to regain its control over the entire Lebanese soil, and to avoid anything that might obstruct or delay the Israeli withdrawal or prejudice Lebanon's territorial integrity and the unity of its people.

Hence, Jordan will not hesitate to respond to any effort to mend Arab differences and maintain the PLO's unity and independence and Lebanon's unity and sovereignty. These are the main points on which Jordanian policy is based and which may contribute toward achieving at least a minimum of Arab solidarity and joint action, the absence of which from the Arab arena have led to the fall of Lebanon under Israeli occupation, the evacuation of the Palestinian resistance from Lebanon, the tightening of the Israeli cordon on the West Bank and Gaza, and the application of Israeli law to the occupied Golan Heights. This has always been Jordan's stance. It will remain so, because it is a principled one which is only governed by the higher Arab interests.

U.S. Urged To Tackle Palestine Question
JN071457 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 7 Jun 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Palestine Topic," *Ad-Dustur* says: The White House has announced that Philip Habib will shortly return to the region to continue his efforts. While the spokesman of the U.S. State Department has denied reports on Habib's dismissal or replacement by another envoy, the White House spokesman has confirmed this and added that the consultations which will take place in Washington this week, with the U.S. ambassadors in Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Israel attending, do not at all mean reconsideration of U.S. policy. Thus, there will be no change in U.S. policy or in U.S. envoys and mediators. We wonder here: Where will the U.S. insistence on proceeding along blocked roads lead? What solutions can the U.S. efforts offer, if Washington continues to insist on yielding to Zionist blackmail and on avoiding the substance and crux of the Middle East crisis, beginning with the Palestinian people and ending with the Israeli occupation of the West Bank, Gaza, the Golan, and Lebanon?

Ad-Dustur adds: Israel's year-old barbaric occupation of Lebanon has clearly confirmed that the objectives of the invasion are still Israeli dreams. The PLO has not been militarily or politically exterminated, and the nationalist resistance to the invasion has not lessened. On the contrary, this resistance has increased and expanded. The Lebanese occupied territory has turned into a

battlefield for a war of attrition costing the aggressors heavy human and material losses, which are presently posing threats to the Israeli community. The Lebanese-Israeli agreement is still just a plan being imposed on Lebanon, as Lebanese officials and nationalist resistance men are confirming.

Ad-Dustur concludes: The Israeli withdrawal has become a problem whose dangers are no less than those of not withdrawing. The United States is facing a real impasse because it is still obstinate about not approaching the Palestinian topic. The reason is that Israel does not want this approach. Washington alone is paying the price of Israeli blackmail. Therefore, whether or not Habib returns and whether or not Washington reconsiders its policy, all this is a waste of time and effort. The main thing is that Washington must have the courage to face the core of the issue, the Palestinian topic.

SAWT ASH-SHA'B on Syrian Withdrawal Conditions

JN091005 Amman Sawt ash-Sha'b in Arabic 9 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] Beirut — Official sources revealed here yesterday that Syria is trying to obtain a 15-20 km security zone in Al-Biqa', and is demanding economic privileges, in exchange for its withdrawal from Lebanon. The sources also revealed that the Syrian Government proposed these conditions during talks held by a number of Lebanese officials in Damascus on 17 May, prior to the signing of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. The sources said that the Lebanese Government believes that Syria's conditions will not change despite Syria's insistence not to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. The Lebanese Government, the soruces add, does not object in principle to Syria's demand for a security zone in the Lebanese region of Al-Biqa' similar to the zone which Israel obtained in southern Lebanon in accordance with the Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

Central Bank Adopts New Monetary Measures

JN061122 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 6 Jun 83 pp 1, 24

[Economic editor's dispatch]

[Text] The Central Bank [of Jordan] has decided to reduce by one percent the compulsory reserves of the banks' current accounts and saving deposits in a move by the Central Bank to free part of the funds which are blocked at the Central Bank free of interest. Accordingly, the banks can withdraw this freed amount and invest it by offering further banking facilities.

The Jordanian commercial banks' deposits currently stand at about 1.2 billion Jordanian Dinars. This figure shows that the freed amount will reach approximately 12 million Dinars.

This measure together with the measure which preceded it regarding a reduction in the interest rate and the one which accompanied it on a reduction of interest on payment facilities indicate that the Central Bank is currently pursuing an expansive monetary policy which is bound to lead to further banking facilities at a lower cost. This policy, aimed at activating the national economy, will be possible and acceptable when the dangers of inflation and of a reduction in the country's foreign currency reserves, and subsequently the balance of payments deficit, are insignificant. Therefore, the Central Bank's adoption of these measures at present indicates a general confidence and nonexistence of fears about continued inflation or a large deficit in the Jordanian balance of payments.

Al-Jumayyil Chairs Weekly Cabinet Meeting

NC081850 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Cabinet held a session under the chairmanship of President Amin al-Jumayyil this evening. Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan and the ministers, with the exception of Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim who is in Washington, attended the session which ended a short while ago.

Our representative at the Presidential Palace has provided us with the details of the session. He said:

[Begin recording] At the weekly Cabinet session tonight, the president spoke about the first anniversary of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the tragedies that the Lebanese citizens experienced this year. His excellency reviewed the government's stands and the Lebanese officials' contacts with all the effective and capable quarters. His excellency referred to the secret efforts and contacts that Lebanese officials have carried out and are still carrying out to secure the release of all the innocent Lebanese and Palestinian detainees in the Ansar camp. He stressed the need to continue these efforts in order to reach arrangements that would soon put an end to this unusual situation.

The president expressed his appreciation of the Arab brothers understanding of Lebanon's stance under the present circumstances, following Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim's visit to Saudi Arabia and the results of his contacts with the Saudi officials, headed by His Majesty King Fahd and His Highness Prince Faysal, who expressed full readiness to help in uniting the Arab ranks to confront the challenges to the area.

His excellency expressed his satisfaction with the progress of the discussions that took place at the joint parliamentary committees and with the constructive democratic spirit which permeated these discussions.

Prime Minister al-Wazzan praised the actions of the Internal Security Forces. He lauded the effectiveness of the measures they adopted immediately after the attack on the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut and which led to the arrest of the criminal less than 3 hours after the attack. Justice Minister Roger Shay khani praised the public prosecution's efforts.

In conclusion, the president informed the Cabinet that its sessions will be held at noon every Wednesday throughout the blessed month of Ramadan. [end recording]

Salim Conveys Message to Reagan, Makes Statement

NC081933 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim met with U.S. President Ronald Reagan in Washington this afternoon and conveyed to him a message from President al-Jumayyil dealing with the developments in Lebanon.

The NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY correspondent in Washington reported by telephone that following his meeting with U.S. President Reagan, Minister Salim made a statement in which he said the United States is working out with the Soviet Union arrangements for the Syrian forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. The minister added that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will abandon his opposition to the agreement between Lebanon and Syria after some time and he will order the withdrawal of his forces as soon as he receives security guarantees. Salim explained that Lebanon is concerned about the time factor because of possible political surprises that might delay Israel's implementation of the agreement.

Answering a question, Salim said he received assurances that the United States will continue its efforts and work together with the Soviet Union, its European allies, and the Arab states to persuade Syria to withdraw its forces.

Minister Salim had earlier met with members of a U.S. research institute. He told them inter alia: If President Reagan's initiative succeeds, then it would save democracy, but if the peaceful initiatives fail, then goodbye to democracy. He added: The Lebanese problem is complicated. It involves Soviet-U.S. relations and European-U.S. relations, as well as the relations among the Middle East states.

Minister Salim added: The Lebanese people were never more united behind a president as they are now united behind President al-Jumayyil. The only opposition in Lebanon to the agreement with Israel concerned the presence of foreign forces on its land. Lebanon demands the departure of these forces.

France's Hernu To Inspect Forces on 10 June Visit

NC081334 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] French Ambassador to Lebanon Paul Marc Henry today met with the secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, Ambassador Fu'ad at-Turk. After the meeting the French ambassador said: We discussed the results of the important visit which Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan made to Paris and the visits of the defense and the public works ministers to Paris. We reviewed the situation in light of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and the French stance regarding it.

He added: I notified Secretary General at-Turk that French Defense Minister Charles Hernu will arrive in Beirut on Friday on a logistics mission having no political significance.The visit will be confined to inspecting the French forces deployed with the multinational force and with UNIFIL. Hernu will meet with some officials such as Defense Minister 'Isam Khuri, whom he had met in Paris, to conclude the talks between them.

Resistance Claims Responsibility for Explosion

NC081448 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Lebanese National Resistance Front today carried out a new operation, inflicting heavy losses in the ranks of the Zionist enemy and destroying a personnel carrier. The Israeli spokesman admitted the operation but mentioned no casualties.

The operation was carried out near the Galerie Sim'an circle this morning when an enemy convoy was patrolling the area. The National Resistance Front claimed responsibility for this operation. It asserted that the enemy sustained more than eight casualties, including at least four dead.

Eyewitnesses reported that an Israeli convoy was trying to change its course at the approach to Camille Sham'un Boulevard when an explosion occurred in a dark blue Mercedes with license number 815666. The eyewitnesses added that an Israeli personnel carrier was damaged and its passengers were killed, and that a number of Zionist soldiers were injured. Two cars that were parked at the site of the incident caught fire. One carried license number 308552. Fire broke out in a nearby building. The fire was brought under control.

Following the explosion, the enemy forces cordoned off the area and prevented Lebanese security forces and reporters from approaching the scene. Ambulances transported some of the wounded civilians to the Heart of Jesus Hospital, where they were treated. The wounded included Salma Ruhana, Michel Karam, policeman Nabih Hamiyah, and Nirma Ghani. A crane belonging to the UN forces arrived to transport the damaged Israeli vehicles.

VOL Says Syrian Asked for Ghuqah's Killing

NC081837 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon has learned that Khalid 'Uthman 'Alwan, the person accused of attempting to assassinate Libyan diplomat 'Abd al-Qadir Ghuqah, was asked about 45 days earlier to go to the Shtawrah area to meet a Syrian official, who entrusted him with the task of assassinating two Libyan diplomats, one of them Ghuqah.

We have learned that 'Alwan had carried out several operations against the Israelis in the Al-Hamra' and Galerie Sim'an areas in Beirut and tried to carry out an operation on the Jumhur crossroads, but it failed because of a technical fault. The delivery of weapons was made by other persons who used to place the mines under car fenders and send them to the person carrying out the operation.

The responsible judicial organs know the names of other persons involved in these operations, and they are pursuing them.

Grad Rockets Fired at Juniyah, Nikfayya

NC081641 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1624 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Two Grad rockets fell this afternoon at approximately 1740 in the Juniyah area. Two cars were hit, and according to initial reports, one of them had two people in it. Munir Shahadah Tarabay and Dolly Buwayri were instantly killed. Another rocket fell in the Harat Sakhr area. No human loss was reported.

At 1740 two 120-mm Grad rockets fell as well in Bikfayya surroundings. Only material damage was reported. At 1655 bombs were reported to be falling in Kafr Shima. Socialist elements in 'Alayh and Ash-Shuwayfat are reported to have suddenly opened fire on the Kafr Shima-Suq al-Gharb area. In the mountain, calm is reported, notably in the Ash-Shuf.

Palestinians Reinforce Syrians in Al-Biqa'

NC081454 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1415 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] According to reports received by the Voice of Lebanon, Palestinian and leftist gunmen have joined the Syrian forces along the confrontation lines in the Al-Biqa'. The reports add that the Syrians have distributed various types of weapons among the Palestinian rebels.

Members of the Syrian engineering corps have dug trenches for planting mines in the suburbs of 'Aynturah in the Al-Matn. [Arab Army of Lebanon Commander] Ahmad al-Khatib's group has set up a new headquarters in 'Akkar.

Syrians, Israelis Clash Night of 8-9 June

NC090606 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0555 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] In Al-Biqa', the Israeli and Syrian positions near 'Ammiq exchanged limited fire with light- and medium-caliber weapons at about 2030 last night.

Sa'd Haddad Calls for Evicting Syria by Force

JN081230 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Meeting with reporters at his house in Marj 'Uyun today, commander of free Lebanon Major Sa'd Haddad supported the commander of the Lebanese Forces Fadi Afram's call for launching a war against Syria to evacuate it from Lebanon. He said that the army of free Lebanon is ready to assume its responsibility and that the Lebanese Army is now capable of fighting Syria to evacuate it by force. He also appealed to Lebanon to consider and settle the status of the forces operating in the army of free Lebanon as soon as possible because any delay will harm higher Lebanese interests.

Hawi on Struggle Against Israeli Occupation

GF081930 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Brother George Hawi, the secretary general of the Central Committtee of the Lebanese Communist Party, has noted that the popular struggle in northern and southern Lebanon became evidence of the increasing determination of the people and of all the Lebanese national and progressive powers to liberate Lebanon fully from the Zionist occupation and to struggle in the direction of restoring the independence and the sovereignty of Lebanon.

Brother George Hawi stressed that the only alternative to the agreement with the Zionist enemy is the struggle to fully liberate Lebanon from the Zionist invaders.

SANA: Ba'th Party Lebanon Branch Assails Accord

JN061542 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, 6 Jun (SANA) — The Regional Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in Lebanon issued a statement today on the first anniversary of the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, in which it strongly condemned the Israeli occupation of parts of Lebanon and the agreement which the Lebanese authorities concluded with the enemy.

The Regional Command called for the establishment of a broad national front within which the masses of the Lebanese people would work to topple the agreement that was imposed on Lebanon by Zionism and imperialism.

The statement said that the Israeli-U.S. agreement was imposed on the regime in Lebanon to isolate it from the Arab world, place it on the Camp David course, and make the gate of the Arab East the headquarters for Israeli-U.S. hegemony and a gateway to strike at fraternal Syria, thus imposing control over the Arab East, tightening imperialist control over the resources of the Arab homeland, and linking this strategic location to NATO.

The statement added that the Israeli invasion had disrupted the balance which used to exist on Lebanese territory and the Lebanese national formula as evidenced by the campaign of oppression by the Lebanese authorities, their undemocratic pursuit of Lebanese nationalists, the suppression of public liberties in schools and universities, the sectarian appointments to civilian and military posts, and the continued occupation of the offices of the progressive parties. The statement said that these practices do not demonstrate the regime's good intentions to establish a sound national democracy. The statement expressed astonishment at the regime's continued insistence on not rejecting the agreement with the enemy, while the majority of the Lebanese, represented by the national and progressive parties and forces, continue to reject and denounce this agreement.

The statement wondered whether the parties headed by former President Sulayman Franjiyah, Raymond Iddih, Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, Muhsin Ibrahim, George Hawi, In'am Ra'd, and others do not represent the popular base and the majority, and whether the Phalangist Party alone represents this majority?

The statement stressed the need to maintain Syrian forces in Lebanon as these forces are present in a legitimate manner. The statement added: The Syrian forces cannot be withdrawn at the request of those who are protected by Israeli tanks. The Syrian Arab army assumes a historic responsibility to safeguard Lebanon's Arabism, sovereignty, and independence. This responsibility dictates its continued presence until the Israeli occupation and the privileges accompanying it are removed.

The statement praised the heroism and steadfastness of the fighters of the Lebanese national front. The statement added that this front embodies the Lebanese people's will, that our kinfolk's resistance against the Zionist army in southern Lebanon, the mountain area, and western Al-Biqa' is the precursor to liberating the land from the Israeli occupier and its agents, and that there is no other way to liberate the land.

The statement denounced the Lebanese authorities' continued pursuit of Palestinian and progressive fighters. The statement said that the pursuit, terrorizing, and forcing into ghettos of the Palestinian strugglers, in addition to the suffering they are experiencing at the hands of the Zionist enemy, the gangs of Sa'd Haddad, and the Phalangist gangs in the areas of occupation, makes us call on them, whether they are in Al-Biqa' or in northern Lebanon, to take the sufferings of their and our kinfolk into consideration and face up to their responsibility.

The statement called on all the national forces which believe in Lebanon and its independence, and which reject the schemes of capitulation and humiliation, to close ranks, to work together within a broad national front to topple the agreement imposed on Lebanon, and to entrench the slogan of an Arab, democratic, and independent Lebanon.

USSR Delegation Arrives, Makes Statement

JN081035 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jun (SANA) — A CPSU delegation led by Akil Umurzakovich Salimov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, arrived in Damascus yesterday evening to attend the emergency session of the Arab People's Conference. Comrade Ahmad Hulwani, director of the Arab People's Conference office in Damascus, and the staff of the Soviet Embassy in Damascus received Salimov at Damascus International Airport.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, the head of the delegation thanked the Secretariat General of the Arab People's Conference for inviting the CPSU delegation to attend the meetings of the emergency session and said: We are fully aware of the difficult circumstances which exist in the Middle East as a result of the continued Israeli aggression and the Israeli-Lebanese agreement which has been imposed on Lebanon.

Salimov also asserted that his country attaches great importance to the Arab cause and its just solution. He also hoped that the emergency session of the Arab People's Conference will adopt positive and constructive resolutions under the canopy of solidarity and a unified Arab stand.

Al-Asad Receives PDRY Delegation, Message

JN081232 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] At 1300 today President Hafiz al-Asad received the PDRY party delegation led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the YSP's Central Committee. Comrade Muhammad Haydar, member of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party National Command, and 'Ali 'Abduh 'Abd ar-Rahman, PDRY ambassador in Damascus, attended the meeting.

'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir conveyed to the president a message from PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The president thanked him for the message and asked him to convey a reply message, coupled with his greetings, to chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Al-Ahmar Receives Delegation

JN081756 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, has stressed Syria's firm, principled role under our great party and its secretary general, President Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the Zionist aggression.

This came when he received the YSP delegation today led by 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the YSP Central Committee.

'Al-Ahmar pointed out the dangers of the Zionist-U.S. contract of submission which is being imposed on Lebanon. He stressed the importance of joint Arab action to foil this conspiratorial agreement. Al-Ahmar also explained the dimensions of the conflict with the Zionist enemy, and referred to the Zionist- U.S. designs which are to be imposed through the military administration of the Zionist entity and the other tools which are linked to the Camp David course and its capitulatory policy. Al-Ahmar stressed the importance of the Arab masses' alliance with the Socialist Bloc, foremost being the friendly USSR, and with all forces of peace and progess in order to bolster steadfastness and achieve victory over the Zionist-imperialist forces.

'Abd al-Qadir, head of the guest delegation, praised Syria's role, saying that this principled role was clear from the start and that it embodies the aspirations of the progressive forces and the Arab masses. 'Abd al-Qadir stressed the PDRY's denunciation of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement and the need to resume joint action with Arab Syria to foil this agreement. He called on the Arab national and progressive forces to assume their responsibility and support Syria with all the means available to bolster its steadfastness in the face of the aggression and to foil all the imperialist-Zionist schemes which are hostile to the Arab nation.

Comrade Dr 'Abd al-Hafiz Nu'man, Ba'th Party National Command member and head of the Arabian Peninsula office, and the PDRY ambassador in Damascus attended the meeting.

GDR Delegation Arrives in Damascus 8 June

JN081533 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1246 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 8 Jun (SANA) — Popular Army Commander Muhammad Ibrahim al-'Ali received the GDR delegation here today led by Admiral Guenter Kutzschebauch, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology.

Al-'Ali explained the role of the Popular Army in Syria and its mission of preparing and training citizens to qualify them to defend the revolution, protect its achievements, and confront the homeland's enemies inside and outside Syria. He also stressed the importance of exchanging expertise between the Popular Army in Syria and similar organizations in the socialist states, including the Society for Sport and Technology in the GDR.

Admiral Kutzschebauch praised the cooperation and friendship between the Syrian and GDR peoples, whose foundations were laid down by Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Erich Honecker. He also stressed the importance of promoting these relations to confront the common enemy —world imperialism and fascist Zionism.

Admiral Kutzschebauch stressed his country's support for the Syrian Arab people in their just struggle against the imperialist-Zionist aggression to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to champion the Palestine question.

The GDR delegation arrived in Damascus early this morning on a weeklong visit to Syria, during which it will hold talks with ranking party and state officials.

IDF Confirms Death of 2 Soldiers in Beirut Blast

TA081644 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1640 GMT 8 Jun 83

["IDF Spokesman Announcement No. 1" — ITIM headline]

[Text] The IDF spokesman has announced: Two IDF soldiers were killed and two others wounded this morning at around 1000 at Galerie Sim'an in Beirut when a booby-trapped local car exploded. The car blew up when an IDF patrol was driving by. The families of the victims have been notified.

Five Lebanese inhabitants were also wounded in the explosion.

Death of Commander Denied

TA081923 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Two IDF soldiers were killed today when a booby trapped car exploded in the Galerie Sim'an junction in Beirut. The families have been notified. In addition, two IDF soldiers were wounded as well as 5 local residents.

The car exploded in Galerie Sim'an in the heart of Beirut when an IDF patrol passed there.

Military sources deny that the IDF commander in the Beirut area, Brigadier General Amnon Lipkin, was in the convoy. According to those sources, Lipkin came only after the explosion, and supervised the rescue and combing operations. The IDF blocked the Beirut-Damascus road for this purpose.

Shamir Assesses War, Syria, Soviet Influence

Interviewed in Brussels

PM081351 Brussels Le Soir in French 3 Jun 83 p 3

[Interview with Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Michel Dubuisson in Brussels — date not given]

[Text] The Israeli foreign minister began a 2-day official visit to Brussels Wednesday [1 June] — it was initially scheduled for last February but had been postponed because of the publication of the report on the Sabra and Shatila massacres — and his program includes talks with his Belgian counterpart, Mr Tindemans, Prime Minister Martens, EEC Commission Chairman Thorn, and European Commissioner for Development Pisani. A few days before the anniversary of the invasion of Lebanon, we asked him to assess that war.

"It is difficult to make an assessment after such a short period," Mr Shamir replied. "It is necessary to wait longer to see the real prospects. But our main objective was attained by the destruction of the terrorist infrastructure in Lebanon and of the PLO headquarters in Beirut, and by the terrorists' removal from Israel's borders."

"Now," the minister continued, "we are trying to settle our relations with Lebanon by withdrawing our troops and making security arrangements near our borders. The implementation of this agreement with Lebanon will end our operation in that country." When we pointed out that the Lebanese-Israeli agreement is being blocked by the Syrian attitude, Mr Shamir expressed his hope of seeing the Syrians leave Lebanon under pressure from "most of the Arab states which think that, by its attitude, Damascus is preventing the Israeli Army from leaving an Arab territory."

Does he think that there really is Arab pressure on Syria? In his view would such pressure, combined with others — from the United States, the EEC, and Lebanon — have an influence? Does he think Europe is prepared to take that kind of action?

Answer: It must make its voice heard if it is interested in a peaceful solution to the Lebanese problem.

The USSR's Return

Also on the subject of the EC, Mr Shamir intends to ask it to lift the sanctions (freeze on the financial agreement and the work of the economic cooperation committee) taken in June 1982 during the invasion of Lebanon.

[Shamir] "Those sanctions were not justified 1 year ago and are even less justified today after our agreement with Lebanon."

Question: Did the Lebanon war not create an opportunity for the USSR to return to the Near East scene?

Answer: The USSR has never left Syria, where it has been for a long time. It is now making a greater effort to take action against the bigger U.S. presence in Lebanon and in the region.

Question: Is it not, therefore, necessary to envisage Soviet participation in seeking a comprehensive settlement in the Near East?

Answer: We think that the most effective course is that of direct negotiations between the countries in the region.

Question: Nonetheless, there is always U.S. intervention...

Answer: Not intervention. The United States acts as a mediator when one of the parties concerned turns to it. That is what happened between Lebanon and us.

Question: One aspect of Israeli policy which offends the Europeans is the colonization of the West Bank.

Answer: It is distorting the facts to some extent to talk of colonization. It is a question of a task we are carrying out throughout the country: to build and construct new villages. We are obliged, by the Camp David agreements, to negotiate on the status of these territories (West Bank and Gaza), but we have never promised not to live there. During its negotiations with us,Egypt had also asked us to stop any effort to populate the area and, despite our refusal, agreement was reached. [answer ends]

Mr Shamir then advocated the continuation of negotiations in the framework of the Camp David agreements — "the only realistic course."

Question: The "Reagan plan" also advocates negotiations and yet you rejected it...

Answer: Yes, but it contains some ideas which conflict with the Camp David agreements, and we think it is necessary to follow what was accepted in those agreements. Moreover the Arabs have not accepted the Reagan plan.

Press Conference in Italy

PM081709 Rome La Repubblica in Italian 5-6 Jun 83 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Shamir: 'USSR Can Give Arabs Arms, Not Peace'"]

[Text] Rome — Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir received a dozen Italian journalists yesterday evening at the Israeli ambassador's residence, which adjoins the embassy in I Parioli, and answered the questions which were asked.

The first question put to him was whether the Jerusalem government thought Syria was really considering launching a war. Shamir replied that Syria probably intends, wants, or is planning a war with Israel, but that there is no doubt that before launching it for whatever reason it wants to achieve some degree of military parity. Moreover, that has always been its policy. Shamir added, however, that it will probably never succeed in achieving parity.

This question was followed by another concerning what the Jerusalem government's reaction was to the deployment of the new Soviet missiles. Shamir replied that it obviously did not like those missiles so close to Israeli borders. And in general it does not like all the arms which the Soviet Union is giving to the extremist states. In particular, the new antiaircraft missiles which can hit Israeli aircraft in Israel's own airspace are a very specific threat. Shamir said he could not say — because he did not know —whether his government regards the threat of those missiles to be under or over the threshold of tolerability, and said he did not know what the army's view on the subject was. He thus hinted that the decision to remove them by force might even be taken at any time.

But he repeated several times that they represent a danger which cannot be underestimated. Whatever the USSR says about them being defensive weapons is relative, because the day Syria launches a war against Israel they would automatically become offensive weapons.

He was also asked to comment on the present clashes between PLO factions in Al-Biqa'. And Shamir, who did not know the details, discussed them in general, saying that they too are the consequences of the defeat suffered by the PLO in Lebanon last year. Since there is no longer a Palestinian state within the Lebanese state, as previously existed, and since they have come under Syrian control without any freedom to make decisions any longer — because it is now clear that the PLO remains in Lebanon if Syria remains, and if Syria decides to withdraw it too will have to go — the disagreements and hostilities which have grown up over the past 19 years among the fedayeen are inevitably surfacing.

In other words, according to Shamir, it is a sense of frustration which is unleashing the fedayeen's fratricidal violence. It is necessary to consider, he remarked, that the PLO was the terrorist movement which was the richest, had the most material and propaganda resources, and was the most favored by circumstances, by territory, and by alliances that has ever existed in this century. And in 19 years it has achieved absolutely nothing. The PLO has become a purely marginal force. It has been weakened, no longer plays any role in Lebanon, and has now been discredited in the eyes of the Arab countries themselves. The Israeli foreign minister also said there is no doubt that the PLO is the only obstacle to peace.

Following that observation, Shamir summarized the history of negotiations on the Palestinian problem from Camp David onwards, confirming Israeli opposition to any idea of an autonomous and independent Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan.

Another question was particularly significant: What influence does U.S. policy and diplomacy have in the Middle East today, especially as regards Israel. Shamir replied that U.S. policy is aimed mainly at reaching a permanent peace between Israel and the Arab states. Of course, disagreements, some more serious than others, naturally arise from time to time between Jerusalem and Washington, but they do not undermine the basic solidarity between Israel and the United States. In this sense and in this way, Shamir said, the Americans have now gained complete supremacy in the Middle East to the detriment of the Soviet Union. Because, whereas the Soviet Union can only provide arms or regional alliances, the Americans are the only ones who can offer peace. And any Arab state which wants peace, if only because it regards a war as impossible or lost before it has started, should turn to the United States.

Knesset Debates Bar-Lev Remarks on Golan Heights

TA081242 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] After a long and stormy debate, the Knesset decided to discuss MK Roni Milo's claim that MK Bar-Lev's remarks on the Golan Heights caused damage to Israel. MK Milo said that the remarks by the Labor Party's secretary now strengthen Syria in its opposition to withdraw from Lebanon. In his opinion, these remarks — in addition to Peres' demand [tevi'at] for a unilateral withdrawal — were intended to foil the agreement with Lebanon, since the Alignment knows this is the government's achievement.

The foreign minister too said that Bar-Lev's remarks caused grave damage. Minister Shamir asked the Knesset to make it clear that these remarks are one man's view, and that there is no willingness in Israel to make compromises on the Golan.

MK Shlomo Hilel answered on behalf of the Alignment. According to Hilel, the failures and disgrace of the government have reached the point that it is trying to divert attention from the ugly reality. The Likud, MK Hilel emphasized, has a great platform about international borders but it destroyed the Sinai settlements. He promised that the Alignment will act to strengthen the Golan settlements, just as it acted to establish them at the time.

Sharon Supports Commission; Begin Office on Hofi
TA090558 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon joins the opposition's demand [tevi'at] to set up a state commission of inquiry on the decision-making process in the Cabinet during the fighting in Lebanon. Sharon will raise this demand [tevi'ato] in the Cabinet meeting this coming Sunday.

These remarks come against the background of the recent comments on the government's functioning during the war, as reflected in the former Mossad head's remarks, among others. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio:

[Schiffer] Ari'el Sharon refuses to accept the verdict as implied by the reports published at the end of a year to the Lebanese war about his responsibility for the moves of the war, and demands [doresh] the establishment of a state commission of inquiry. Sharon believes that only in front of such a commission will the ministers be able to submit their arguments and versions regarding the decisions made during the war. The former defense minister is bitter about his colleagues, and he therefore believes that only thus will it be possible to present to the public the entire, honest truth about the war, following the campaign of lies and libels conducted by some of his Cabinet colleagues behind his back, as he put it.

As for the remarks by former Mossad Head Reserve Major General Yitzhaq Hofi: Surprise was expressed at the prime minister's office that contrary to his promise to Menahem Begin, Hofi did not deny the comments he made about the prime minister but rather excused them. As may be recalled, the Voice of Israel yesterday quoted Hofi as saying that Begin the lacks background, experience, and the ability to understand the meaning of military issues, and that he does not have an adviser or a team which can help him with this.

Hofi also leveled criticism at the functioning of the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, saying its deliberations are not regular and orderly. The prime minister's advisers believe Mr Begin receives good counselling on security affairs. His military secretary is responsible for getting him the material which reaches the office, and Cabinet Secretary Dan Meridor also scrutinizes the data on a current basis.

As for the Ministerial Committee on Security Affairs, this committee convenes at the prime minister's request or at the request of the defense minister or one of the ministers. However, according to government elements, defense ministers in recent years have demonstrated an inclination not to submit many issues to the committee for fear of leaks. Minister Arens has lately expressed himself on the issue, stating that there is a return to the kitchen [reference to Golda Meir's time] style in the discussion of security matters; namely, in very restricted frameworks. Minister Arens is aware of the danger inherent in this for democracy and democratic procedures, but the other alternative is more dangerous, in his opinion.

In short, it seems that Yitzhaq Hofi has opened another Pandora's box which uncovered the government's methods of operation, and it is estimated that his public appearance yesterday will not put an end to the affair. [end recording]

IRC To Negotiate With PLO on 8 POW's
TA080916 Jerusalem Koteret Rashit in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 p 7

[Report by Yisra'el Segal]

[Text] The International Red Cross [IRC] will conduct negotiations with Israeli and PLO representatives in Geneva in the next few days regarding the release of the eight IDF soldiers who are in the hands of the terrorist organizations. This was stated by IRC sources.

In the framework of the negotiations, there will not be direct contacts between the two parties' representatives. A mediator on the IRC's behalf will conduct "shuttle diplomacy" between the two delegations. The sources reported that a senior IDF officer and Mrs Anne Marie Lambert-Finkler, the director of the Human Rights Department in the Foreign Ministry, will participate in the negotiations on behalf of Israel, while an IRC representative in Geneva will take part in them on behalf of the PLO. IRC sources reported that although there will be no direct contact between Israeli and PLO representatives, the fact that "there is no talk of mediation by a sovereign country, but of negotiations on behalf of an international organization indicates that the two sides have given up their principles in order to hold practical, matter-of-fact talks for the first time."

As may be recalled, former General Headquarters Manpower Branch head Major General Moshe Nativ declared upon retiring from the IDF that Israel is prepared to conduct negotiations with the PLO on the question of releasing the Israeli prisoners. This declaration was given as a precondition for the start of the negotiations in Geneva. The Defense Ministry complied with this PLO request, but it was decided that Nativ make the statement on the Israeli television Arabic newsreel only after he was discharged from the IDF.

AP Correspondent Visits 4
TA090532 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] An AP correspondent in Damascus yesterday visited four Israeli prisoners held by the PLO. The four captives, Dani Gilbo'a, Rubin Kohen, Eli Abutbul, and Avi Montevelsky, told her that their state of health is good, and their detention conditions are reasonable, but complained that the IRC representatives have not visited them for 2 months now, and that they have not received letters from their families since the last visit.

The correspondent says that she spoke with the four prisoners privately while their six guards were waiting in an adjacent room. They said they were captured 9 months ago near Bhamdun and that they have about 50 books as well as a large quantity of magazines and papers in Hebrew. Dani Gilbo'a, who translated his friends' remarks into English, emphasized to the correspondent that there should be no concern about their fate. The

attitude toward them is good: They are friendly with their guards and play chess and cards with them. However, Gilbo'a is asking the Israeli Government not to cease the negotiations, since they want to be released soon.

The four prisoners said they sleep together in a single room, and that they are allowed to move about freely in the building where they are detained, but not to leave it. Prisoner Avi Montevelsky has grown a beard and long hair, and told the correspondent he has vowed not to cut them before he is released. He said that his guards gave a birthday party for him 2 months ago and brought him a large cake as well as a generous amount of apples and oranges.

The head of the team of guards in charge of the captives, Mahmud ('Alul), said that he himself was jailed in an Israeli prison for 3 years about 10 years ago after he demonstrated in a West Bank school.

After the visit to the prisoners, the correspondent met with Abu Jihad, one of the PLO leaders, who told her that the Jibril organization is foiling the negotiations over the release of the captives. Israel, according to him, agreed to all of the PLO's conditions for the exchange of POW's, but Jibril every time raises new demands [derishot] as a condition for the release of the Israeli prisoners its organization holds.

MA'ARIV Views Lessons From War in Lebanon

TA081418 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 p 5

[Commentary by Shmu'el Segev: "Three Developments"]

[Excerpt] Three interesting developments during the year of the war in Lebanon have influenced Israel's international and Middle East position and the position of some figures in its government.

The most interesting development has occurred in relations with the United States. Israel launched the war in Lebanon, deliberately deceiving the United States and ignoring its interests. Prime Minister Menahem Begin's letter to President Reagan about the war's objectives and its limited nature gave rise to the unprecedented accusation by the U.S. President that Begin had "lied" when he wrote him that the IDF would advance only 40 km inside Lebanon. The heavy bombings of Beirut and the IDF's entry to West Beirut the day after Bashir al-Jumayyil's murder almost led to a stoppage of U.S. aid to Israel.

Israel entered the war in utter disregard of the United States,and it is leaving it with its hands tied by the U.S. Administration. The Israeli-Lebanese agreement, achieved with the active mediation of the United States, is a legal manifestation of this. However, the practical manifestation is Israel's very commitment not to withdraw from the Ash-Shuf area without the prior agreement of Lebanon and the United States.

The IDF has no security interests in occupying the Ash-Shuf area. Purely military considerations require a more convenient deployment in southern Lebanon. However, broader security considerations and the need to rebuild and maintain relations with the United States are more important than any other consideration and force the IDF to remain in the Ash-Shuf hills until an alternative force is found to control the area once the IDF withdraws.

In the long run, this lesson is infinitely important. The Lebanon war has clearly proved the limits of Israel's power in its relations with the United States, and fixed clear limits to Israel's maneuverability in the Middle East. Until now Israel has never had to put these relations to the test nor had to have clearly define the connection between the large power and its small ally. However, when Israel challenged the United States' world leadership ability, the United States "picked up the gauntlet" and put Israel in its place.

The second development is connected with Syria's status. Since the 6-Day war, the United States and Israel have accepted in principle Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's and Anwar as-Sadat's view that "Egypt is the key to peace or war with Israel." Because of this, the Rogers and Reagan plans ignored Damascus and focused on solving the Sinai and West Bank problems. The Lebanon-Israel accord also confronted Syria with an accomplished fact, and attempted to force it to join the settlement without direct negotiations between it and the United States.

However, it is already clear that neither the Lebanese problem nor the Palestinian problem can be solved without a prior or simultaneous settlement with Syria. When Israel launched the Lebanon war last June, it ignored a basic geopoltical fact — that Lebanon is to Syria what Sudan is to Egypt. Just as Cairo regards a Libyan attack on Sudan as a casus belli, so Damascus would fight vigorously over its status in Lebanon. Hence, Israel's hopes smash against the Syrian wall in the Lebanese Al-Biqa', and any settlement for the withdrawal of the PLO forces from Lebanon will not be achieved without Syrian agreement. Syria's interest in Lebanon is so strong that even the enticement of Saudi money was not enough, and it is doubtful whether the United States will be able to "budge" President al-Asad from his unyielding positions on Lebanon without real promises concerning the Golan Heights and the Palestinian problem.

The lesson from Israel's point of view is clear. If Israel had until now cast its lot with Egypt or Jordan in its efforts to carry out the autonomy plan in Judaea and Samaria, the time may now have come to draft a "Syrian option" parallel to the "Jordanian option," which until now had been the sole ruler of the roost.

51 Percent Think War Success, 37 Percent Failure

TA081440 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Report on poll: "Thirty-seven Percent Believe the War a Failure"]

[Text] On the eve of the first anniversay of the Lebanon war it was found that only 31 percent of the adult Jewish populace favor the scope of the war as waged, against 53 percent who think that Israel should have made do with conquering a 40 to 45 km security strip, and 14 percent who say the war should not have been launched at all.

This emerges from a poll conducted by the Dahaf Research Institute, under Dr Mina Tzemah, which is soon to be published in the upcoming issue of the *Monitin* monthly. The question on this matter was presented to 1,184 interviewees during the second week of May, and it asked them their view as to which of the three main positions about the war in Lebanon had "in retrospect" been proven most correct.

Another question in the same poll checked the "bottom line" in the balance of the interviewees regarding the war in Lebanon as it was waged in practice, without any hypothetical middle possibilities. The respondents were given a question intentionally worded so as to exert pressure, being asked to answer whether in sum the war in Lebanon was a "success or failure for Israel." From the question, it emerges that most of those who in the previous question supported a limited operation split into two diametrically opposed groups. The responses broke down as follows:

The war constitutes a success for Israel — 51 percent; the war constitutes a failure for Israeli — 37 percent; and those who abstained from answering — 12 percent.

Most of the interviewees who see the war in Lebanon as a "failure for Israel" are highly educated, older, and from Europe and North America; whereas the view that the war constitutes a "success for Israel" is especially widespread among the lesser educated, the younger, and Jews from Africa and Asia.

Official Warns Settlers On Vigilantism

TA090634 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Report by Robert Rosenberg]

[Text] A top level law-enforcement official yesterday warned that if Jewish settlers in the administered areas set up their own "security committee" to take the law into their own hands, government agencies will crack down on them.

The official, who asked not to be identified, said that while settlers in the areas do have legitimate security problems, "we'll say 'no' if their intention is to be a group that seeks to impose its own law and order." Settlers' organizations have declared their intention to set up a "security committee," because, they say, the situation in the territories is intolerable.

Saying that law enforcement in the West Bank and Gaza District "will never, because of the extraordinary circumstances, be similar to that inside the State of Israel," the official said that the government intends to devote more resources to combating vigilantism by Jews against Arabs, as well as to other law-enforcement issues in the administered areas. Referring directly to documents collected by deputy Attorney General Yehudit Karp about vigilantism in Judaea and Samaria, the official said that the cases reported in those documents occurred between 1981 and 1982.

But law enforcement officers have been keeping records of reported instances of vigilantism since before the Karp Committee was established in June 1981, he added. Two Knesset committees have asked to acquire the documents, but the Justice Ministry prefers to wait until the government decides what it plans to do about the situation before handling over the papers, the official said.

Inspector-General Commisssioner Arye Ivtzan reiterated yesterday that the police operate in the administered areas under the responsibility of the military authorities there.

Turning to the issue of land purchases by private companies in the territories, the senior official said that the Land Registry department and other appropriate government agencies are "looking into" the possibility that legal action might be taken against some companies that have been selling land to the public.

He also said that those departments are also seeking to devise appropriate bureaucratic methods to make land purchase in the territories both legal "and orderly."

Heads of Delegation To Meet Before OAU Summit

AB081355 Dakar PANA in English 1354 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 June (PANA) — A closed meeting of heads of delegations will take place in Addis Ababa at 5 p.m. (2 p.m. GMT), before the formal opening session of the OAU summit which is now scheduled to take place at 6 p.m. (3 p.m. GMT), according to informed sources in Africa Hall.

A group of heads and delegations is now meeting in the villa of President arap Moi on the opening session. Those in the group are Mauritania, Cape Verde, Congo, Nigeria, Zambia, Ethiopia, Algeria and SDAR.

SDAR Chooses To Withdraw From OAU Summit

SDAR Foreign Minister Explains

AB081648 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1600 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] It is exactly 1900 in Addis Ababa. We call on our correspondents in Addis Ababa for a special live report on the OAU summit. Jean-Joseph Mbourou, we will turn to you right away.

[Begin live telephone report] [Jean-Joseph Mbourou] All is well that ends well. The OAU seems to be back on a good path after the extremely intensive bargaining which has been going on since the beginning of the week. The compromise was reached just 2 hours ago and the summit can now be held. As I speak to you now, the heads of state continue to arrive at the Africa Hall for the formal opening of the deliberations of the 19th OAU summit.

What is the compromise? The SDAR has decided to withdraw temporarily and voluntarily from the deliberations of the 19th OAU summit. This move was prompted — as SDAR Foreign Minister Ibrahim Hakim said himself — by a desire to contribute to African unity, which is currently threatened. Listen to Ibrahim Hakim:

[Begin Ibrahim Hakim — recorded in French followed by English translation — processed from English] After much consultation, the SDAR, taking the interests of Africa into consideration and in conformity with our will to contribute to the strengthening of African unity, which is jeopardizedby the U.S.-supported expansionism of Morocco, the SDAR, as a member of the OAU, has decided voluntarily and temporarily not to participate in the 19th summit of the OAU in Addis Ababa. Thank you. [end recording]

[Augustin Letamba — from Libreville] The question of the SDAR seems resolved. What about the Chadian issue? Has it also been resolved? Will the summit be able to begin?

[Jean-Joseph Mbourou] The issue of Chad is generally thought to be resolved. Indeed, Goukouni Oueddei, the president of the Transitional National Union Government based in Bardai, has sent a delegation here to claim the seat of the Ndjamena government. But only Hissein Habre has received an official invitation from the OAU. So, as far as the OAU is concerned, it would appear that the question of Chad is shelved. [end live report]

Kodjo Urges Members To Acquire Nuclear Weapons

NC091234 Paris AFP in English 1138 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, June 9 (AFP) — Organisation of African Unity Secretary General Edem Kodjo (Togo) today urged member states to acquire nuclear weapons to match those of South Africa.

Mr Kodjo, who was presenting his report to the OAU summit meeting here at the end of his five-year mandate, said South African aggression risked spreading northwards from its current targets — South Africa's southern neighbours.

"The duty of those African states who are able is to launch into nuclear weapons...South Africa is making nuclear bombs for use against who? Against us, of course." (South Africa does not admit to possessing the nuclear bomb, but is generally believed to have a nuclear arsenal).

Mr Kodjo gave an emotional defence of his handling of the case of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR), which was admitted to membership in February 1982, opening a split in the OAU and preventing the holding of the current summit for almost a year. "It was not the secretary-general who admitted the SDAR," he said, "but the member states." Yesterday outgoing OAU Chairman Daniel arap Moi of Kenya called the admission of the SDAR a "unilateral decision" by Mr Kodjo.

Official and unofficial candidates for the secretary-generalship are foreign ministers Blondin Beye of Mali and Adbdulai Conteh of Sierra Leone. Gabon is presenting President Omar Bongo's adviser Paul Okouma d'Okwatsegue. Tanzanian Foreign Minister Salim Salim is seen as a possible compromise candidate if there is no clearly preferred runner.

The summit today ended its public session and went into closed session when the agenda was adopted. It comprises the OAU budget, Chad, Western Sahara, the liberation struggle, the Middle East and Palestine, application of the Lagos plan for African economic development and Namibia, conference sources said.

The conference was resuming later today.

Meanwhile, sources close to the Libyan delegation said that Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was expected to leave Addis Ababa during the day for home. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, the strongest supporter of the SDAR cause, would normally have become OAU chairman if the conference had been convened in Tripoli as scheduled.

Further on 8 June Opening of OAU Summit

PANA Reports Summit Opening

AB081738 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 June (PANA) — The summit conference of heads of state and government of the Organization of African Unity formally opened at 2000 Ethiopian time (17:00 GMT) in Africa Hall, Addis Ababa.

Moi Delivers Opening Speech

EA082047 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1655 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi, formally opening the 19th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa, in his capacity as current chairman of the OAU — live]

[Text] Before I formally open the 19th OAU summit, I wish to express my profound [word indistinct] and gratitude to all of you for your [words indistinct] (?efforts) and dedication to save the OAU. Without your full cooperation and the spirit of African brotherhood, we would not have achieved the required quorum [words indistinct] to enable the 19th summit to proceed with its deliberations. I wish to thank in particular the committee of nine: Namely, Cape Verde, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mauritania, Nigeria, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia — who have worked tirelessly throughout today to ensure that the OAU survives the most serious crisis ever experienced in its history. I wish also to record my thanks for the cooperation we received from the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (?on the matter).

During the past 2 days, there have been speculation (?that) in certain quarters of the world that the 19th OAU summit in Addis Ababa would fail. I wish to categorically inform those prophets of doom that Africa is still united and that the OAU will not spare any effort in facing up to the problems of (?our continent). [applause] We will not leave Addis Ababa until we have addressed ourselves to the issues of decolonization in southern Africa, the African refugees, and the economies of our continent.

[Words indistinct] our meeting [words indistinct] is a victory for Africa. I thank you (?all) once again for having made this possible. I shall now proceed to formally open the OAU summit. I now give the floor to the host, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam. [prolonged applause]

Proposes New Headquarters Building

AB082108 Dakar PANA in English 2030 GMT 8 June 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 June (PANA) — The outgoing chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, has called for the construction of appropriate OAU headquarters. In an opening speech to the OAU heads of state and government attending the 19th summit in Addis Ababa, he said that, through the generosity of the Ethiopian Government temporary OAU headquarters was provided twenty years ago but with the expansion of the organization, its present premises have become inadequate. He therefore proposed that a committee be appointed to study this specific issue.

Obote Speaks at Opening

EA082108 Nairobi Domestic Television Service in English 1655 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Speech by Ugandan President Obote at the opening of the 19th OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa — live]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman: Once, some 10 years ago, I was in exile. I went to exile at a time when my country, Uganda, had been appointed, selected, to be the next country to host a summit of this kind. The decision was taken in this great hall in 1970, but in 1971, in January, a military coup took place in my country and the summit of 1971 was not held in Uganda. Mr Chairman: I bring up this matter because it has a lesson. It carries a lesson to what has been troubling our own minds in recent days. It is possible for a country to be temporarily out, for a country to be temporarily out of this august OAU. Uganda was out of the Council of Ministers throughout 1971. Uganda was out of the summit of 1971, but Uganda is back now in all the forms, in all the organs of the OAU. [applause] So I say this to some delegations which may feel that because certain decisions have been taken, maybe their interests are not being taken into consideration. No. The interest we take into consideration is the interest of Africa, not the interest of Uganda, not the interest of a particular country. [applause]

With the interest of Africa taken into account, it follows automatically that the interest of individual parts, individual countries, will be taken care of.

Mr Chairman: I recall that some 20 years ago, in this beautiful city of Addis Ababa, I participated in the discussions leading to the birth of this organization. At that time, I made some proposals regarding the kind of organization I thought we should set up. On that day, 23 May 1963 — permit me to quote — I said: The meaning I attach to this conference is that we have gathered here to find a basis as to how we can advance the two revolutions which are running together in Africa. There is the revolt against foreign rule and economic and social domination. There is also the revolutionary upsurge which aims at giving Africa a new creed and a new certainty, the new sense of belonging, by transforming mental attitudes, an organization of our people and by giving them a political, economic, and social stands which would ensure a better life than we have today in Africa is what we seek [sentence as heard]. To me, these two goals can only be achieved through a continental and joint effort by all of us. The last 2 days, we have made a concerted search to give the organization a new meaning, a new strength. I go to Uganda the happiest of all my colleagues. I was worried at one time, listening to overseas radios when they described that 8 June 1983 was going to be the day of the death of the OAU. We have ashamed the (?rest) and all enemies of Africa. [applause]

Mr Chairman: The OAU started with a small family of 32 states,but because of the total commitment made by those 32 states, we are now a much larger family today. What we have so far achieved in our struggle to rid the continent of colonialism and racism should serve as an inspiration for us to make a final leap forward to free Namibia and to exterminate apartheid in southern Africa. [applause]

In his address, Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam has emphasized the value of our organization in the face of increased tensions internationally. I concur with him when he calls upon everyone to sacrifice a little in order to ensure that this organization, which does not belong to any single one of us but to the entire people of Africa, must be preserved. Experience, Mr Chairman, has shown that whenever this organization has taken a united stand on an issue, the international community has listened and was awakened. We cannot afford not to follow that path.

The year 2000 is just around the corner, and unless Africa redoubles its efforts, there is every danger that as we approach that year, Africa will find itself, after half a century or more of independence, hopelessly depending upon foreign sources of supply for food, energy, and industrial goods. The paralysis that our organization experienced in the last 2 years is something which we should all commit ourselves to avoid in the future because it puts into jeopardy the hope and aspirations of the people of Africa to attain a better life through a common struggle.

Mr Chairman, what we have achieved in opening the 19th session of the OAU is that there is no alternative to meetings: There is no alternative to a dialogue. I hope that from today onwards, we shall not boycott any meeting but we shall attend all meetings. [applause]

Mr Chairman: I conclude. I thank all my colleagues for coming to Addis Ababa. I thank all my colleagues for making your work lighter, heavy as it was. I thank all my colleagues for renewing the strength of Africa through this organization. I thank Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam for the most important keynote address he has given to us. In my conclusion, Mr Chairman, I thank you. Much as we want to march quickly to southern Africa, we may as well take a lesson of the last 2 years that patience also pays. It is patience that has given us this opportunity once more to serve Africa. I thank you all. Long live the OAU; long live Ethiopia; long live African unity! [prolonged applause]

Ethiopia's Mengistu Elected Chairman

AB081930 Dakar PANA in English 1915 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 June (PANA) — OAU heads of state and government assembled in Addis Ababa for the 19th summit conference of the Organization of African Unity have unanimously elected by acclamation Ethiopian head of state President Mengistu Haile Mariam as current chairman of the Organization of African Unity. His nomination was by President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya.

Algiers on Mengistu Nomination

LD090741 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The 19th OAU summit officially opened last night in Addis Ababa in the presence of 49 heads of state and delegation. The opening took place 48 hours late and after 2 days of intense consultations.

During a closed-door meeting, the Ethiopian president was nominated chairman of the 19th summit. President Chadli Bendjedid took this opportunity to speak and to express his reservations on the non-nomination of the Libyan head of state as chairman of the 19th summit in accordance with the OAU Charter and with the resolutions of the 18th summit. The president of the republic also warned against the danger of such a precedent for the OAU and called for strict observance of OAU resolutions.

Zimbabwe Bureau Vice Chairman

MB090647 Harare Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Zimbabwe has been elected as one of the seven vice chairman of the OAU 19th Summit Bureau. Ethiopia has assumed the chairmanship of the OAU. The summit is scheduled to continue business this morning.

Summit Pays Homage to Hanged ANC Members

AB091029 Paris AFP in English 1016 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jun 9 (AFP) — African leaders at the Organization of African Unity summit here observed a minute's silence in homage to the three black South African nationalists who were hanged in Pretoria early today.

They stood in the Africa Hall chamber during the minute's silence for African National Congress (ANC) guerrillas Thelle Simon Mogoerane, Marcus Thabo Motaung and Jerry Semano Mosololi.

The OAU yesterday appealed to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar and to U.S. President Ronald Reagan to use their influence to try to halt the executions.

Leaders Hold Informal Meetings in Addis Ababa

Masire Meets Machel, Others

MB081304 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1125 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The president, Dr Masire, this morning met President Samora Machel of Mozambique in what Dr Masire described as the usual practice among heads of states and government to pay courtesy calls on one another.

Our reporter, Dishi Moosi, covering the OAU summit in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, reports that President Masire had just met in separate meetings Zimbabwe's prime minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, and the Tanzanian president, mwalimu [teacher] Julius Nyerere. Dishi Moosi further reports that as the approach of the lunch hour all [word indistinct] for the opening of the summit this afternoon, which is scheduled for 1600.

President Masire is accompanied by the external affairs minister, Mr Archibald Mongwe, the minister of agriculture, Mr Washington Meswele, and senior government officials. Unless the summit runs beyond the scheduled date, President Masire will lead the delegation back home over the weekend.

ALGERIA

Energy Minister in USSR for OPEC Talks

LD070716 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Minister of Energy and Petrochemicals Industry Belkacem Nabi is in Moscow. Mr Nabi has been commissioned by OPEC to make contacts and exchange views with Soviet officials on the world hydrocarbon market and on the efforts OPEC can make to improve its market.

Further Report

LD081215 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 8/6/83 (APS) — Energy Minister Belkacem Nabi who was mandated by OPEC members to make consultations with Soviet leaders in order to stabilize the oil market has ended a brief visit to Moscow.

He conferred with Mr Arkhipov, first vice-president of the Soviet Union ministerial council, the first vice-minister of trade ministry and with the vice minister in charge with oil affairs.

In a brief statement before departure Mr Nabi said the OPEC is taking some initiatives in the direction of oil exporting non OPEC countries with a view to avoiding a deterioration of the international oil market. In this context contacts were also made with Great Britain, and Mexico.

LIBYA

JANA: 'Arafat Responsible for Beirut Shooting

LD081832 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Jun (JANA) — It has been confirmed by the specialized organizations in the Jamahiriyah that Yasir 'Arafat was behind the criminal assassination attempt on Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ghawqah, member of the former People's Committee of the Brotherhood Bureau in Beirut.

The terroristic machinery belonging to Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] entrusted one of its followers who is used to bloodshed, Khalid Alwan, to open fire last Sunday evening on Brother Ghawqah at the Napolean Hotel in Beirut. It has been learned that the terrorist who carried out the attempt confessed to this. Also, well-informed sources of the criminal investigation authorities in Beirut pointed out that Yasir 'Arafat's hand was (?involved) in that atrocious act, connecting this with threats made by 'Arafat when he visited a Palestinian refugee camp near the Lebanese town of Tripoli on 23 May. 'Arafat had made threats of revenge, mentioning by name Brother 'Abd al-Qadir Ghawqah.

SUDAN

Captured Relief Workers Arrive at Border

NC081332 Paris AFP in English 1028 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Khartoum, June 8 (AFP) — Twelve relief workers captured in Ethiopia by guerrillas of the Tigre People's Liberation Front (TPLF) about six weeks ago today arrived at the border with Sudan and were awaiting permission to enter the country.

A spokesman for the TPLF, Tewolde Gebru, told reporters here that he had received word by telephone from Kassala, on Sudan's eastern border, that the relief workers and their Tigrean escort reached the border this morning.

Mr Gebru said the group would be handed over to the Sudanese authorities when the latter granted them an entry permit.

They are now 55 minutes drive away from Kassala, the spokesman said . He said he would be contacting the Sudanese security authorities to arrange for their transport either by land or by air from Kassala to Khartoum.

The 12 relief workers were originally scheduled to arrive here last Sunday but were delayed because of heavy rains and floods, according to Mr Gebru. He said their exact time of arrival in Khartoum depended on arrangements between the TPLF and the Sudanese security authorities.

UGANDA

Vice President Refutes 'False' Reporting

EA090722 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Vice President Paulo Muwanga has categorically refuted allegations which appeared in the foreign press that there is starvation in some parts of Uganda and dismissed as untrue another story that about 15,000 people have been killed in Luwero. The vice president, who was addressing a press conference in Kampala, told both local and foreign journalists to desist from publishing unfounded and sensational stories about Uganda which are circulated to tarnish the image of the country.

He castigated the *Munnansi*, an opposition weekly newspaper, for publishing false stories carried by *Munnansi* are calculated to breed antagonism among Ugandans. The shooting war, he declared, was fought to liberate this country and therefore the government cannot sit and watch the same country go to the dogs because of a few self-seekers in the local press who have resorted to cheap propaganda against the government.

Once again the vice president ruled out the proposal to hold a dialogue with the bandits and dissidents, saying that there is nothing to discuss with them. Mr Muwanga was surprised to see that the people who advocated a dialogue with bandits are [words indistinct] the same people who have now resorted to press propaganda.

We wondered what those people were waiting for when security forces were engaged in fierce fighting with bandits. He warned that nobody in Uganda is above the law and that the police, with the assistance of the Army, if necessary, will ensure that people who are anti-society and agitators of violence are cracked down.

The vice president told the journalists that the government has earmarked 20 million shillings to assist in alleviating the plight of the people who were displaced by bandits in Luwero and Mpigi districts, adding that soon their suffering will be something of the past.

Speaking at the same press conference, the minister of information and broadcasting, Dr Anyoti, stressed the importance the ministry attaches to in-service training of its staff as a means of ensuring professional efficiency.

Dr Anyoti said that in this connection the ministry will organize the training of trainers who will assist in the improvement of the performance of field staff.

The press conference was also attended by the deputy minister of information and broadcasting, Mr Matia Kisembo; the directors of information, Mr Epenu, and of broadcasting, Mr Apollo Lawoko.

Later the vice president attended special prayers to mark the last funeral rites of the late mother of ambassador of Shaykh Ali Senyonga, who died last Monday. Prayers were held at Wandegeya Mosque.

GHANA

Economic Review Official on Improved Cedi Status

AB090937 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] A member of the Economic Review Committee, Dr Joe Abbey, has said as a result of the government's fiscal policy, a measurable value is now being attached to the cedi, which has been made to lose its real value over the years. He said all genuine businessmen and honest consumers can testify to this.

Speaking at a symposium on the budget and the worker organized by the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation division of the Public Services Workers Union and the local workers defense committee at Broadcasting House in Accra yesterday, Dr Abbey noted that workers no longer buy commodities at any price quoted by traders. Once they have some standby commodity to fall on, they resist buying goods at higher prices. Dr Abbey was confident that when the supply situation eventually improves, the real value of the cedis will reassert itself.

On the supply situation, he said the government has to overcome many difficulties before getting foreign exchange to import food at these difficult times. For example, the government has to convince overseas suppliers that it has the ability to repay all credit facilities extended to the country. And this task is made more difficult when one considers the fact that Ghana has a reputation of repudiating debts in the past. Dr Abbey explained that in order to overcome these problems the government has to devise ways of encouraging Ghanaians to produce for export so as to generate foreign exchange; hence the introduction of the bonus scheme for exporters. In the same way, the government has to compel those who want foreign exchange to pay for their bonuses given to those who bring in the foreign exchange, and this accounts for the introduction of the surcharge.

On the wage rationalization policy, Dr Abbey made it clear that all the budget seeks to do is to bring those in the lowest income group a little closer to those above them. He explained that it is not a general pay rise for all. Dr Abbey made it clear that the Provisional National Defense Council does not accept the current practice whereby workers are given a pay rise equivalent to a certain percentage of their salries. He said this places the low income earner at a disadvantage. He said the government will pursue vigorously the policy of equal pay for equal work. A structure to this effect has already been worked out at the Prices and Incomes Board to implement this.

Another member of the Economic Review Committee, Ato Ahwoi, spoke on taxation. He said the government depends mainly on revenue raised from taxation to cater for its spending. This is why it is important for all to meet their tax obligations. He regretted that the wage earner has to bear the tax burden while those in the private sector almost go scot free. Ato Ahwoi assured workers that the government is taking steps to reverse this and spread the tax net evenly. But he appealed to workers whose remunerations are taxed at source to insist that everybody else pays tax.

NIGERIA

Ekwueme Discusses Nation's Economic Problems

AB090825 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] The vice president, Dr Alex Ekwueme, has restated that the nation's economic problem is compounded by its dependence on oil as a major source of revenue.

In an interview with a Radio Nigeria correspondent in Anambra State, Dr Ekwueme said that the Federal Government imposed the austerity measures to stabilize the economy due to worldewide recession. He referred to the situation in some Western countries such as Britain and West Germany, where over 3.5 million people were out of jobs, to illustrate the worldwide effect of the economic recession.

TOGO

Joint Military Exercise With France Ends

AB082126 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Excerpts] (Catcha) 83 has ended. The sixth French-Togolese joint military exercise which began last Monday at Bassar ended this morning. The closing ceremony took place in Independence Square and was marked by an awards ceremony and several addresses. The Bassar prefect expressed the happiness of the local population at hosting the joint military exercise, to which President Eyadema attaches great importance as it is the symbol of French-Togolese friendship.

For his part, the deputy chief of staff of the Togolese Armed Forces, Colonel Ameni, expressed his satisfaction over the success of the military exercise. According to him, since theory and practice are very different, it is quite normal that, in accordance with the French-Togolese agreements concerning security, the two armies should meet to exchange their experiences. This, he said, is very important to the profession, because one must be well-trained in order to be of good service to his country.

UPPER VOLTA

Ouedraogo Comments on CSP, Other Issues

AB082141 Dakar PANA in French 1830 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 8 Jun (AVP/PANA) — "The People's Salvation Council (CSP), the ruling body in Upper Volta since 7 November 1982, has failed, as have the other military regimes before it," Upper Voltan head of state Dr Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo said in an exclusive interview granted to the Upper Voltan weekly *Carrefour African* in its 3 June edition.

Asked whether the next constitution would provide for a limited multiparty system or a complete multiparty system, President Ouedraogo said without hesitation: "That is not my problem. My

problem is how to lead the country to normal constitutional life." The head of state, who agreed that politics must be left to those who can and must do it, said in addition that any soldier who would like to engage in politics must resign from the army before descending into the political arena with the means to succeed.

On Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's visit from 30 April to 1 May 1983, President Ouedraogo said that everyone was almost caught by surprise "since," he said, "it was only 24 hours before the visit that we were personally informed. I thought that it was a visit that had been planned, but it seems that this was not the case."

With regard to the commandos of Po (149 kilometers south of Ouagadougou), who are loyal to Captain Sankara, the former prime minister ousted on 17 May, the Upper Voltan leader said that it is a political problem and that currently "I believe that all political solutions to it have been found, and in principle the Po problem no longer exists."

Asked about the placing in custody of Captain Thomas Sankara, the Upper Voltan head of state replied that "it is for security reasons," adding: "We are ahead of schedule, all the same. Less than 2 weeks after his arrest, he was released. He has friends but he also has enemies."

What role will be given to the CSP action program that was presented to the Upper Voltans on 7 May 1983 in the period before the return to constitutional rule? In reply to this question, the Upper Voltan head of state said the CSP will do what it can; at least it will try to do the minimum. "The big plans are our guide, and the action program is our landmark."

Asked whether the draft constitution would make provisions for the exclusion of the old political guard from the political scene, Ouedraogo disclosed that all conscientious and responsible Upper Voltans would participate in this draft constitution, and certainly in the referendum. He was also asked whether the constitution made provisions for this participation and he replied that the old guard can retire. That would be even better, Dr Maj Jean-Baptsite Ouedraogo said.

ANGOLA

UNITA Attack on Commune Near Caala Reported

MB082009 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Report from Huambo]

[Text] On 5 June elements of the UNITA puppet group carried out yet another treacherous action. This time they attacked the peaceful peasants of Cuima commune.

At about 0300, members of this notorious group of traitors, who are supported by the racist South Africans, entered Cuima commune, some 40 km from Caala municipality, in a vain attempt to steal the property of the people. The prompt response from our defense and security forces made the puppets stop their action, making them flee. They left several dead on the ground, and took a number of wounded with them. In their desperate escape, the enemy damaged several houses, destroyed the power station, killed several head of cattle, stole some of the foodstuffs from the people's shops, and damaged some school equipment and some vehicles that were parked there at the time and that were due to leave for Caala.

The population of the Cuima commune, side by side with our defense forces, managed once again to give the adequate response to the puppets who at all costs try to block the momentum of our revolution. Thus, during the stay of Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, minister of defense, at the commune, the population of the area offered themselves once again to fight with all their strength against these counterrevolutionary elements until their total destruction is achieved. This is another example of the despair faced by the UNITA, which, by trying to steal foodstuffs from the people, shows how difficult it is for it to survive.

Meanwhile last Monday, (Marcolino Mouco), assistant coordinator of the MPLA-Labor Party Provincial Committee of Huambo, accompanied by the Caala municipal commissar, visited the commune to ascertain the damage caused during the flight of the counterrevolutionaries. On the same day, he spoke to the population of Cuima commune asking them to double their vigilance wherever they are so that a prompt response can be given to those who make attempts against our sovereignty.

Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, heading a military delegation, visited Cuima commune yesterday to appraise the military situation and questions related to his ministry. During his stay, the minister of defense talked with the population, which once again knew how to adopt a firm attitude in view of the threat from our enemies. Addressing hundreds of people at the headquarters of Cuima commune, Col Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale said that at this moment nobody ignores what the enemy has been doing in our country. He said that, from Cabinda to Cunene, we live in a war situation and that nobody ignores the reasonswe are at war.

The minister of defense said that after our independence we began a second war, because the enemies of our revolution are not — and were not — happy. The enemies of our people were not the Portuguese colonialists alone. The enemies of the Angolan people are also the imperialists, the ones who want to continue to exploit man, and who want to continue to see our people living in misery. When they became aware of the true independence that our people had gained, and of the political principles that would lead our people, they had to take up arms and bring the Angolan reactionaries together to fight against the Angolan revolution. Ending his speech, the minister of defense called upon the population to remain firm on the side of our vanguard party, the MPLA-Labor Party, and to double their vigilance.

The minister of defense was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel (Joao Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade), member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and provincial commissar of Huambo; (Andre Ulamba), coordinator of the department for production; (Joao Baptista Tempo), municipal commissar of Caala, and by officers of our armed forces.

MADAGASCAR

Opposition Leader May Be Released Soon

AB021611 Paris AFP in English 1553 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Antananarivo, June 2 (AFP) — Veteran nationalist leader Monja Jaona, under house arrest since December 15, might be released soon, informed sources here said. Mr Monja Jaona, who leads Monima Ka Miviombio (the Unfaltering Movement for the Independence of Madagascar), was the sole opponent to incumbent President Didier Ratsiraka in a presidential election last November. After the election, whose result he contested, he was stripped of his title of doyen of the Supreme Revolutionary Council for issuing a call over the island's radio for a general strike. Despite restrictions put on his actions, he made several attempts to mobilise mass support in the capital before being arrested on December 14 and placed under house arrest in the south of the island the next day.

Asked about the possibility of Mr Monja Jaona's release in the near future, Monima officials pointed to promises they said President Ratsiraka made at the beginning of the year. The president indicated the release would be "before the next elections," they said. Local and regional elections have just been held, and elections to the National Assembly are imminent, though no date has yet been fixed. The Monima leader is not currently subject to any conviction in law, simply an "administrative measure," and might stand for the National Assembly.

In Paris today, President Ratsiraka met French President Francois Mitterrand with whom, he said, he discussed "most problems of the moment, be they African, European or bilateral." Asked in an interview about his attitude towards the International Monetary Fund, he said his government had been obliged to take unpopular measures at a difficult time, just before the presidential election. These included a 100 percent price increase for petrol, 90 percent for rice, and a devaluation. "But when I know that it is in the interest of the country, I act," he said. The president refuted suggestions of a "liberalisation" of Madagascar's economy, saying that even under plans drawn up several years ago, "25 percent of the economy will still be in private hands in the year 2000."

On the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a "zone of peace," of which the Madagascan president is a proponent, Mr Ratsiraka expressed surprise that some people used events in Afghanistan as a pretext for their opposition to the idea.

MALAWI

Exile Group Calls for Civil Disobedience

AB081415 Paris AFP in English 1400 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, June 8 (AFP) — A new opposition movement-in-exile called on the people of Malawi today to engage in civil disobedience to stop President Kamuzu Banda from handing over power to Central Bank Governor John Tembo.

The Zambia-based movement — the Save Malawi Committee — has blamed Mr Tembo for masterminding the deaths of ruling party Secretary-General Dick Matenje and three other politicians last month in the central African state to clear the way for his succession. The Malawi authotities say the four men died in a car crash. Mr Tembo is said to be the uncle of Cecilia Kadzamira, Dr Banda's companion and official hostess, who the opposition movement calls "Malawi's Lady Macbeth".

Dr Banda, who has ruled Malawi brooking no dissent since independence from Britain in 1964, is officially 76, but may be as old as his mid-80's. He has always refused to publicly designate a successor, but the Save Malawi Committee claims he floated plans to have Mr Tembo take over for him while he goes on an year's "sabbatical" at a special meeting of party leaders just before Mr Matenje's death in mid-May. The purported sabbatical was apparently to have begun after general elections scheduled for June 29-30.

In a 1,500-word manifesto issued in Lusaka, the Save Malawi Committee called on all opposition bodies to unite and "spur Malawians into passive resistance and civil disobedience... Tembo must be prevented from taking office at all costs and by all means available to the people of Malawi".

The two main opposition movements are the Malawi Freedom Movement (Mafrmo) of former Justice Minister Orton Chirwa and the Socialist League of Malawi (Lesoma). Lesoma's leader,Attati Mpakati, was assassinated in Zimbabwe in March and Mr Chirwa and his wife were condemned to death in Blantyre last month for treason. There are two smaller exile groups as well: the Congress for the Second Republic and the Malawi Democratic Union. Previous efforts have failed to unite the opposition groups, which are active among the hundreds of thousands of Malawians living in the nearby states of Zambia, Zimbabwe, Tanzania, and Mozambique. Little is known of the membership of leadership of the Save Malawi Committee, which says it is not a political party but an attempt to unify all anti-Banda forces.

Despite the political ferment of the last couple of months, diplomats posted in Malawi say there have been no known instances of public unrest or protest.

MOZAMBIQUE

Communique Hails Work in Two Provinces

MB061639 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Communique from Presidency of the Republic, dated 3 June]

[Text] Work in the provinces is crucial for the economic and social development of the country and for the improvement of our people's standard of living. The development of the country as a whole results from the work done in each province. This fact was once again stressed by the Fourth Congress of the Frelimo Party, particularly in its decision to strengthen the leadership of local organs.

Since independence, initiatives and important undertakings which contribute to the victory over backwardness have been observed in all provinces of our country. These initiatives and undertakings in all provinces, from Rovuma to Maputo, are a matter of pride for the Mozambique people. They are a model and proof of the ability, creative talent, and patriotic spirit of our people. The provinces where such action has been outstanding include the provinces of Niassa and Manica. They are notable for the way leadership was correctly assumed and exercised, for the way in which the people are mobilized and display their commitment and dynamism, and because of the high results achieved.

Niassa was the most backward province following independence, lacking infrastructure, with a primitive agriculture, and without industry. In 1979, during the visit by the president of the republic to Niassa Province, a vast offensive was mounted to make this province a model in the fight against backwardness.

The correct leadership of the Frelimo Party provincial committee and the provincial administration in mobilizing and organizing the people, in using local resources, and in following the people's response and commitment to translate slogans into reality transformed the province into the source of national pride that it is today.

Niassa Province today produces enough food to feed its own residents as well as those of other provinces. Matama, an irrigated area established through self-reliance, today produces corn, soy beans, beans, apples, pears, and strawberries. Matama also produces the largest amount of wheat and corn per hecatre. Matama is a model project conceived and implemented by local means that achieves high production figures, and this improves the residents' standard of living. New towns are popping up in Niassa and are being built by former anti-social elements, counterrevolutionaries, Frelimo deserters, and agents who had collaborted with the Portuguese colonial regime, elements who were freed by the popular resolve so that they could assume a positive role in the transformation of society. The work done locally attracted their families, who went to join them. It heightened the solidarity of the entire Mozambique people in general and the youth in particular. This is an aspect of great political

importance, which proves the capacity of our revolution to transform man. Niassa demonstrated the capacity to be in the vanguard of this process. These are some of the aspects which are already turning Niassa into a model in the struggle against underdevelopment.

Manica Province is today an example of patriotic determination in the defense of the fatherland and in the struggle against famine. Manica has hardly known a period of peace yet. Shortly after independence, Manica was the first target of aggression by the Smith forces. As the Southern Rhodesian Army was defeated, and as we began to rebuild the zones devastated by the war, Manica became a battlefield against the aggression of the South African racist army through armed banditry.

In order to confront these attacks, the population of Manica organized itself through various self-defense schemes. They promoted patriotic spirit and kept the banner of internationalism high. Contrary to what the enemy expected, the attacks heightened both the militant spirit of the population of Manica and the organization of their productive activities.

In Manica the people are not only rebuilding the zones devastated by the war, but are also promoting agricultural and fruit production by planting trees, utilizing forest resources, erecting a number of earth dams, dikes, and small-scale irrigation schemes, and setting up village communes and vanguard cooperatives.

Suffering from drought, the population of Manica has organized itself to overcome the serious consequences of this natural calamity by correctly using water and by building a number of water reservoirs, which today enable them to ensure permanent production in vast areas. Thus, man has liberated the land from complete dependence on the whims of nature. The principles of producing and fighting, defending the fatherland, and promoting production began in the liberated areas during the revolutionary armed struggle for national liberation. Today they are part of the reality of Manica Province. These achievements were possible only because the people understood and took part in the tasks. They are part of the transformation. This is because the party provincial committee and the provincial administration have been able to assume the leadership of the province, and to engage and organize the population by correctly using the available local resources.

Thus, the president of the republic has decided to congratulate and praise, first the population of Niassa Province, its leading structures in general, and in particular the provincial governor, Colonel Aurelio Beneto Manave, and second, the population of Manica Province, its leading structures in general, and in particular the provincial governor, Colonel Manuel Jose Antonio.

The example of these two provinces must constitute a source of inspiration in the implementation of the decisions of the fourth congress for the defense of the fatherland, the triumph over underdevelopment and the building of socialism.

The struggle continues. Maputo, 3 June 1983.

Minister Says 50,000 Unemployed in Maputo

MB082031 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

["Important part of speech" by Armando Guebuza, minister of the interior, at a meeting of officials and residents on the question of evacuating the unemployed from Maputo, held in the Maputo suburb of Chipamanine on 7 June 1983]

[Excerpts] Only those who are indispensable are entitled to stay at the factory or at the working place — that is, the indispensable typist, the indispensable mechanic, the one without whom the factory would stop operating. However, we must not allow dramatic and delicate situations to become the rule.

Maputo has more than 50,000 unemployed. At least this is what we know about — at least 50,000 unemployed. You are not going to tell me that out of these 50,000 there are 50,000 dramatic cases which require greater attention or in which care must be exercised because of psychological consequences. An even worse situation is the one we face now when we have to count the potatoes that we sell to the people. This is the actual drama which causes trauma among the population as a whole.

We have to reduce the population of the city of Maputo, and of other cities. We have to leave in Maputo those who have a useful and essential role to play in our economy. The remainder must be channeled to the countryside where there are means to make use of them.

Monthly Flight Exchanges With Cuba Begin

MB061548 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] A group of 30 Cuban workers arrived in the country several days ago to take part in a number of development projects here. Arriving on the same plane were Mozambique workers who have been taking different courses in Cuba for a number of years.

These 165 passengers inaugurated the regular Maputo-Havana flight of the Cuban airlines under an agreement signed recently by the Mozambique airline LAM and the Cuban airline in Havana. As of now, the two enterprises are establishing monthly flights between Cuba and Mozambique in both directions.

NAMIBIA

Administrator Gives Details of New Budget

MB081403 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1306 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Windhoek, June 8, SAPA — The administrator-general of SWA/Namibia, Dr Willie van Niekerk, today announced a budget of R1,036 million for the territory for the coming year. This represents an increase of 14 percent of the total amount of R956 million budgeted for last year. The budget was announced at a press conference in the Turnhalle Building, the former home

of the National Assembly, which in past years debated the budget in normal parliamentary fashion.

During 1982, SWA/Namibia had suffered an overall negative growth rate of 1.6 percent compared to a positive growth rate of 2.5 percent in 1981, Dr van Nikerk said. "South-West Africa has now been suffering for more than two years under the double burden of an almost countrywide drought and a world-wide recession. This combination of factors inevitably excercised a strong downward pressure on the country's real economic growth," he said.

SWA/Namibia had been the victim of two contradictory forces, he said. "On the one hand, poor economic conditions coupled with greater governmental-administrative self-reliance, put great pressure on the government to increase its expenditure quickly and drastically. On the other hand the same circumstances seriously ate away the government's exisiting primary revenue sources, which made it almost impossible to develop new revenue sources optimally and to extend old ones."

On the surface, the general economic situation appeared to present "a rather gloomy picture," but there were some "bright spots."

Real production in the agricultrual and forestry sector decreased by 0.6 per cent in 1980, by 11.3 per cent in 1981, and by a further 9.4 per cent in 1982. The real value of mining production showed an almost similar course, with a 9.6 per cent decrease in 1981 and a decrease of 7.5 per cent in 1982. Mining appeared generally to be leveling out, with the mean prices for mineral sales constant, and with some prices showing slight increases.

Fisheries had a good year in 1981, with a real increase of 54 per cent in total production, followed in 1982 by a further real growth of 11 per cent. "This is an industry with great possibilities, for many years only recognised and exploited by companies outside South-West Africa. A South-West African company for the first time joined the industry in recent years," he said.

Although a R30.5 million deficit was budgeted for the year ended March 31, 1983, there was a R60 million surplus at the close of the financial year. The original amount budgeted for in last year's financial estimates was R840 million. There was, however, a "once only" expenditure of R43 million arising from previous deficits of ethnic authorities, and a further R35 million to prevent a repetition of such deficits."

"On the agricultural and nature conservation, [word indistinct] there is an increase of almost R11 million compared with the previous year. This mainly reflects an increase in direct drought relief to R37 million in this year's budget from R30.5 million last year." The biggest increase came in the amount voted for the second tier ethnic authorities, with a rise in estimated expenditure of R86 million, up slightly from last year

The total amount voted for capital projects for 1982/83 was R185 million, up slightly from last year. Provision was made for R63 million to go to new capital projects. The amount voted for tourism had been increased from R8 million to R12.2 million.

"As you know, the expansion of the tourism industry is something to which I attach great value for the future," Dr van Niekerk said. Dr van Niekerk said revenue before loans for the forthcoming year was expected to amount to R813 million. This would consist of R572 million for "own sources" and a contribution of R241 million from the South African Government. The expected revenue from the territory's own sources showed an increase of more than 24 per cent. Tax rates for the coming year would not be changed.

The biggest portion of the budget deficit of R233 million, namely R180 million, would be covered by long-term loans from the South African and foreign capital markets.

"I wish to emphasise that all of us in the government sector are fully aware that most sectors of the economy are at present going through an extremely difficult time.

"There must be many businessmen in the country who wonder every day if it is still worth their while to go on.

"Although the government already plays a very large role in the economy of South-West Africa, we would have liked to do even more to stimulate the economy, especially the private sector," Dr van Niekerk said. The government could not "spend" the country out of the recession on its own. This would be irresponsible. "It only remains for both the private and the public sectors in South-West Africa to grit their teeth and to face the future with hard work and faith," he said.

Further Reaction to Proposed State Council

MB080943 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 8 Jun 83 p 5

[By Tony Weaver, Mail Africa Bureau]

[Text] Windhoek — Internal South West African political parties yesterday greeted the State Council, a new plan for drawing up an internal blueprint for the territory's future, with mixed reactions, ranging from cautious optimism to outright rejection.

In a major setback for the Administrator-General, three parties regarded as being among the most credible leftwing parties indicated they would have nothing to do with Dr Willie van Niekerk's plans for an all-party forum and subsequent referendum to decide a new constitution and political dispensation. And the head of the Evangelical Lutheran Ovambokavango Church (Eloc), Bishop Kleopas Dumeni, rejected the plan outright, saying it would not help to end the war. Eloc represents almost a third of the people of SWA, having over 300,000 members, and is generally regarded as being, along with SWAPO, the most representative of all organisations in the territory.

Bishop Dumeni told the *Mail* yesterday that he would welcome any move which would end "the death and suffering of so many people in this war." "Unless there is a free and fair election which includes SWAPO, so that the will of the majority of the people can be expressed, there can be no end to the war. No plan other than UN Resolution 435 can succeed." "Also, these internal

parties have no real mandate from the people to negotiate on their behalf," Bishop Dumeni said.

Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of the SWAPO-Democrats, said simply: "We will have no part of this; it's a disaster."

Mr Sarel Becker of the Herstigte Nasionale Party described the initiative as a "sellout," and said his party would have nothing to do with anything which led to multi-racial government.

The leader of the Namibia Independence Party, Mr Albert Krone, described the proposed "all-party" State Council as "a futile exercise which will be stillborn", adding: We will definitely not take part."

Mr Moses Katjiuongua, president of the South West Africa National Union (SWANU), said none of the proposals contained in Dr Van Niekerk's statement was based on what SWANU had advocated. There would be a party conference on June 25 to decide SWANU's final stance, but, he said late yesterday afternoon, "as things stand, there is a strong possibility that we will not take part."

Parties which yesterday indicated that they were prepared to give the State Council a try — although all expressed reservations about the proposals — were the 11 parties under the DTA umbrella, the National Party, and the Namibia Christian Democratic Party. The Labour Party, Christian Democratic Action, the Federal Party, and Damara Council have all adopted "wait-and-see" attitudes, and will only decide once more details are known.

A spokesman for the Administrator-General's office yesterday emphatically denied impeccable information received by the *Mail that although it had originally been decided to call the* State Council a "national convention," the name had been dropped at the insistence of the Prime Minister, Mr P.W. Botha. "A national convention would have been too close to Progressive Federal Party policy and would have given the PFP too much ammunition against the government," the source said.

Through his spokesman, Dr Van Niekerk said yesterday that SWAPO would be invited to participate in the State Council. It was planned that the council would begin sitting at the beginning of July. "There has been an overwhelming acceptance of the proposals by internal parties," he said. He added that if the parties rejected the proposals, "they will be rejecting their own recommendations".

SOUTH AFRICA

Details Requested on Namibian Independence Plan

AB081130 Luanda ANGOP in French 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Jun (ANGOP) — South Africa has been asked to inform the United Nations as to when and how it is going to grant independence to Namibia, UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stated.

Replying to a question on that subject at the UNCTAD, Perez de Cuellar disclosed that he is ready to enter into contact with South Africa in order to know certain aspects of the future of the Namibian territory. The UN secretary general also emphasized that Pretoria should also show its position concerning the type of electoral system it intends using in Namibia and also how the UN forces would supervise elections in that territory.

Execution of Three ANC Members Confirmed

MB090550 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0537 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Pretoria, June 9, SAPA — Three convicted African National Congress members were executed at the Pretoria Central Prison this morning. A prison spokesman confirmed that Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi, and Marcus Thabo Motaung, were hanged early today.

The men were sentenced to death in the Pretoria Supreme Court in August last year for their part in armed attacks on three police stations, a power station and a railway line, in which four policemen were killed. A number of people, including several civilians were also injured in the attack.

ANC Condemns Guerrillas Execution

AB090951 Paris AFP in English 0918 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Lusaka, Jun 9 (AFP) — The anti-apartheid African National Congress (ANC) said here that the execution at dawn of three of its guerrillas in Pretoria today was "cold-blooded murder" that would serve as a "call to battle" against the white-minority South African regime.

The ANC, in a statement from Secretary General Alfred Nzo issued at its offices in Zambia, said the South African Government of Premier Pieter Botha had committed a "flagrant and deliberate violation of international law" by hanging the three. The black nationalist organization said the men — Simon Mogoerane, Jerry Mosololi and Thabo Motaung — who were condemned to death for attacking police stations and other targets, should have been treated as prisoners of war.

The Pretoria regime, "which has no regard for the most elementary notions of human decency, carried out its crime despite appeals by our people, by governments and representatives of millions of people throughout the world."

The ANC statement said of the three hanged men that "their example and their sacrifice will, for us, serve as a call to battle." "The apartheid regime of terror has done its will. Through struggle, the will of the people of South Africa, with the ANC and Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, the ANC's armed wing) at their head, shall prevail in the not too distant future."

ZAMBIA

Namibia Institute Head Cites RSA Threat

MB071950 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] The director for the UN Institute for Namibia, Mr Hage Geingob, has categorically refuted charges by the racist South Africa that the institute is harboring African National Congress freedom fighters.

Mr Geingob, who said South Africa has announced that it intends to attack the institute's premises in Lusaka, said the institute was purely an educational and not a military post. He said it is clear that South Africa is not looking for military targets of the ANC, but instead is looking for soft targets, comprising civilians, their homes, [word indistinct], and children's playgrounds.

The director said that while the ANC attacks right inside South Africa on May 20 had been directed at the Air Force Headquarters in Pretoria, the attack in retaliation by South Africa 3 days later was against civilian homes in Maputo's Matola suburb and a nearby jam factory.

ZIMBABWE

SFRY Delegation Received by Ministers

MB080854 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Discussions between government's ministers and the visiting Yugoslav delegation led by that country's minister of agriculture, Comrade Milorad Stanojevic, continue today. Yesterday the delegation held talks with the acting minister of finance, Comrade Keith Tarisayi Ziyambi, the minister of trade and commerce, Comrade Richard Hove, and the minister of manpower planning and development, Comrade Frederick Shava.

Further discussions will be held today with the minister of industry and energy development, Comrade Simba Makoni, and the minister of roads and road traffic, Comrade Daniel Ngwenya. The Yugoslav ambassador to Zimbabwe, Comrade Vukolic, said both sides have expressed the desire to cooperate in all fields of economic development. The two sides are expected to sign economic agreements before the delegation returns home.

Departs Harare 8 June

MB090627 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Yugoslav delegation leaves Harare tonight after a 3-day visit during which they held talks with officials from several ministries. The talks centered on cooperation in mining, industry and energy, manpower training, trade and commerce, agriculture, and finance. The two sides also discussed the possibility of Yugoslavia providing drought assistance to Zimbabwe.

The Yugoslav delegation was led by the country's minister of agriculture, Comrade Milorad Stanojevic.

50 Kidnapped Youths Rescued From Dissidents

MB090635 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Security forces have rescued 50 youths who were kidnapped from (Umguza) resettlement scheme near Nyamandhlovu by a gang of about 40 dissidents on 29 May. A government spokesman in Bulawayo said the youths have now been safely returned to their homes. The dissidents accused the youths of being members of the Youth Brigade. Three local residents at the resettlement scheme each had an ear cut off before they left the resettlement scheme together with the youths.

Radio Truth Manned by Zimbabweans, Anti-Mugabe

MB071412 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 0430 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Good morning, this is Radio Truth, broadcasting to the people of Zimbabwe in the 60 meter shortwave band. Radio Truth will shortly be opening transmissions on this frequency every morning at 0630 [0430 GMT] as well as broadcasting nightly at 1900 [1700 GMT].

Radio Truth is the voice of democracy in our country. We stand shoulder to shoulder with all those people and parties who are totally opposed to Mugabe and his ZANU-PF pro-communist regime. We are opposed to the one-party state Mugabe is trying to introduce into our land. We oppose the injustices and cruelty of the ZANU-PF regime.

Radio Truth is the spokesman for the oppressed democratic parties in Zimbabwe, the parties which have no voice because this is denied them by the regime's state-owned news media. The staff at Radio Truth is comprised totally of Zimbabweans. We oppose the one-party state, and we oppose strongly the communist ideology which Mugabe is trying to force on us. Neither Mugabe nor his party — ZANU-PF — has the right to force communism or a one-party dictatorship on us.

The ZANU-PF regime in Zimbabwe stands accused of human rights violations, violations of the Lancaster House Agreement, and violations of the Zimbabwe Constitution. The ZANU-PF regime won the election in 1980 because it lied to the people that it terrorized. Even so, without British chicanery and British connivance ZANU-PF would not have won the election. The ZANU-PF regime in Zimbabwe was not elected freely and fairly, and even now it rules through a reign of terror.

Britain has abandoned Zimbabwe now that ZANU-PF is in power. Britain is fighting an election and does not want the embarrassment of the Zimbabwe problem hanging over its head. The plight of Zimbabwe is no longer of any interest to Britain. The only ones who will help us are ourselves.

Radio Truth, the voice of all anti-ZANU-PF parties and people of Zimbabwe.

Radio Truth Denies Report on RSA Mercenaries

MB080813 (Clandestine) Radio Truth in English to Zimbabwe 1700 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] We would like to take a few minutes of your time to discuss a recent story which appeared in the Harare *Sunday Mail*. The story, by a Miss Michelle Forbes, alleges that the Pretoria regime is recruiting black mercenaries who disguise themselves as Zimbabweans and infiltrate Zimbabwe. While in Zimbabwe these same alleged mercenaries terrorize locals, all the time pretending they are members of the Zimbabwean National Army or the Fifth Brigade. The story is supported, according to the newspaper, by refugees at Dukwe in Botswana who were forced to flee from Zimbabweans who spoke neither Shona nor Sindebele. These same men have holes pierced through their noses and are alleged to wear red berets just like the criminals in the Fifth Brigade.

At the risk of appearing tedious, may we hear Radio Truth yet again point out there are perhaps 35 Tanzanians serving with the Fifth Brigade. Even Joshua Nkomo is aware of their presence and has complained about them more than once since arriving in Britain. Mr Nkomo has said in London that there were Swahili-speaking troops serving with the Fifth Brigade and that they had been responsible for lots of cruelty in Matabeleland. These Tanzanians, who are truly mercenaries since they fight and kill only for pay, are deserters and rebels from their own country. Many of them are wanted in Tanzania for their part in the attempted coup against Julius Nyerere last year. Several are wanted for crimes against the state, and others are simply killersfor hire who are in Zimbabwe for the high pay they can earn with the Fifth Brigade, which is paid four times higher than ordinary Zimbabwean soldiers.

It is also necessary for us to point out that nowhere in southern Africa are there tribes who pierce their noses or ears, but there are tribes in East Africa who practice these rituals.

The story also follows the old ZANU-PF line of saying there are 5,000 former auxiliaries from Zimbabwe training in South Africa. If this were the case they must be the most overtrained soldiers in the world by now since it is more than 3 years since Mugabe [word indistinct] and went to (?power). Considering [words indistinct] in Rhodesia, just how much training do they need before they become effective?

No, Miss Forbes, think again before you try to promote so obviously propaganda for ZANU-PF. This type of story is better left to professionals than to starry-eyed amateurs who, through their bungling, only make their masters appear ridiculous.